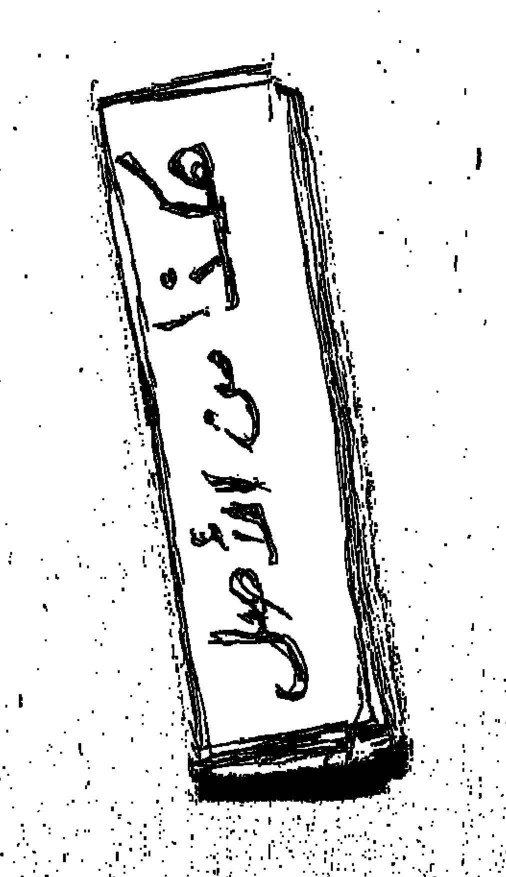


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The German Tribune

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Hamburg, 23 January 1977
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New initiatives needed in East-West relations

Early this winter there were signs, or at least hopes, that the East and the West might, in the foreseeable future, be induced to stem and possibly even reverse the tide of increasing mistrust and growing tension.

The very idea now seems virtually absurd. Instead, the West is either brooding over visions of a Soviet onslaught or at least taking as read its own military inferiority. What is more, economic worries are sapping the desire to pursue foreign policy objectives.

The East is beset by economic worries of at least equal magnitude, not to mention trouble with its dissidents. What is more, Eastern bloc advocates of the rational policies of detente and closer economic cooperation with the West are finding it increasingly difficult to keep their adversaries at bay by pointing to progress that has been made.

The barometer may not have plummeted to rock bottom. Storm clouds may not be gathering on the horizon. But the optimism of the early seventies *has been replaced by a feeling of resignation.*

Can we live with it? Certainly, for a while. But Mr Brezhnev is due to visit this country some time this year and in Belgrade the follow-up conference agreed by the terms of the 1975 Helsinki agreement is likewise in the offing.

Neither will be suitable occasions for small talk about the weather, and President Carter is not going to show much interest in this country's problems now or later if Bonn is non-committal when the first contacts are made.

There are even more telling arguments why someone ought to try to come up with some bright ideas on East-West relations, both in Bonn and elsewhere.

Recent upsets in and around Berlin, for instance, have demonstrated that despite the 1971 Four-Power agreement the divided city still has the makings of an East-West hot spot.

Contradictory legal viewpoints are expressly acknowledged to exist within the framework of the agreement and there can be no prospect of reconciling them in the foreseeable future.

Little headway has yet been made, however, towards taking the opportunity provided of fostering coexistence and maybe even of cooperation in and around Berlin and, potentially, between the two German States.

The mere prospect represents a considerable step forward, yet for some time friction of one kind and another, especially disputes about interpretation of the terms of the Four-Power agreement, has created the impression of deadlock. *The Bonn Opposition even claims the* policy of rapprochement has proved a failure.

This criticism is understandable inasmuch as makeshift solutions such as the Four-Power agreement only prove satisfactory provided they work.

Setbacks, a standstill even, merely prompt queries as to what good it has all done. Thus Berlin is not only a *barometer of the climate between East and* West and a touchstone of detente, as Bonn is at pains to reiterate, but also the Biblical eye of a needle.

Many people would like to see the whole gamut of ties with the East bloc threaded through the eye of this *particular needle, but not much is likely* to come of the attempt.

So with an eye to Berlin alone it is not only advisable, but indeed essential, to consider whether or not a fresh attempt to reactivate East-West relations ought to be undertaken, and if so how.

Any such attempt must not be restricted to Berlin, however, and not even to the two German States. It must bee so comprehensive in scope that both sides can forget without loss of face their prinpicks and legal arguments.

This country would need to demonstrate more patience than hitherto, and the Soviet Union would have to be cooler, *calmer and more collected. Both* would have to try to scale down the mistrust that has arisen *in recent* years, particularly in [illegible]

And both certainly ought to try, each in their own way, to persuade the GDR that it too stands to benefit from the attempt.

It may sound wishful thinking at present, and some powerful stiumulus will undoubtedly be needed. For many reasons economic inducements prove most effective.

In view of the many difficulties the East bloc still faces it may be taken as read that it retains a keen interest in Western assistance.

Western experts must find out how the West can meet this need despite the burden of its own problems. They must *also ascertain what effect the policy* must on no account have.

We cannot, of course, afford to help arms programmes. The burden of armaments must bring pressure to bear on brasshats everywhere to restrain their enthusiasm for more and better arsenals.

Western aid ought mainly to benefit the general public in the form of higher consumption. This objective cannot be *accomplished in full, of course, but persistent* endeavours could be undertaken without unduly upsetting East bloc feelings.

An even more determined attempt must be made along the same lines to achieve aims of a more general nature of which the West must on no account lose sight.

An increase in consumption will at least *help to take the edge off* some of the domestic tension in communist countries.

But the powers-that-be in the countries concerned must be told discreetly, but in no uncertain terms, that a return to Stalinist methods in response to the growing civic demand for greater freedom will stymie these countries' futures, quite apart from the threat to detente and peace.

Not only communists in the West must risk new departures; their opposite numbers in the East bloc must also do so.

So any such offer would be a yardstick of the desire for peace, not only of Moscow, but also of the West in general and this country in particular. It would also represent a challenge to their powers of imagination, inner strength and courage.

Hans Gerlach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 15 January 1977)

IN THIS ISSUE



Italian Prime Minister in Bonn

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti in Bonn. Signor Andreotti was on a two-day visit to the Federal Republic to discuss economic problems. (Photo: dpa)

GDR steps up Berlin pressure

Michael Kohl, East Berlin's man in *Bonn, protests* that the GDR has no intention of escalating the current clash in the divided city.

Yet the People's Police continue to harass visitors to Bonn's mission in East Berlin, albeit in a less spectacular manner than hitherto.

What is more, the GDR seems determined to make a further inroad into Berlin's Four-Power status — not just *West Berlin's, but that of both halves of* the city.

Die *Wahrheit*, the newspaper of the West Berlin offshoot of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party, notes that in future GDR legislation is no longer to be published in the East Berlin city council's official gazette.

Hitherto the GDR has acknowledged by virtue of publication that its laws do not automatically apply to East Berlin, but only after rubber-stamping by the city council.

This move is obviously more than a mere formality, particularly in view of further breaches of the Four-Power status of Greater Berlin to which America, Britain and France have recently objected.There can no longer be the slightest doubt that Moscow is behind the current succession of inroads and breaches of Four-Power status.

The Soviet Union is, one assumes, making hay while the sun shines, utilising to the full the interim between President Ford's final days in office and President Carter finding time to settle in at the White House.

President Carter is being given to understand before he is even inaugurated that he could be heading for a Berlin crisis if he puts a foot wrong.

Centimetre by centimetre Moscow is edging towards its objective — fresh Berlin talks with the three Western powers with a view to limiting Four-Power status to West Berlin alone.

Jürgen Lorenz

(Kieler Nachrichten, 15 January 1977)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bonn wants political asylum recognised as basic right

Frankfurter Allgemeine

It is a bitter irony and yet at the same time encouraging that although human life is becoming cheaper and human rights are constantly being infringed upon, countries are still prepared to make a joint effort to increase help and protection for victims of political, racial and religious persecution," said Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

He was speaking at the conference in Geneva for the improvement of international laws of political asylum. He continued, "The existence of thousands of refugees is a melancholy sign of our times. But if it is beyond our power to eliminate the causes of their unhappy situation, we should at least do our best to alleviate its results."

Most countries have always offered protection to people of one sort or another who seek asylum and most have legal provisions concerning political asylum.

However, as part of a general move to improve international law both from the general and the humanitarian viewpoint, the UN has decided to include a Right of Asylum agreement in the Human Rights and Refugees Convention and the pact concerning civil and political law. Regulations, most of which are already in practice both nationally and internationally, are to be made official and obligatory for all the countries involved.

Unfortunately, because of the differences between States as regards law, po- [illegible] impossible to phrase this agreement in any but the most general of terms.

But even this will a major improvement of the situation for a great many people. Furthermore no State will be prevented by this agreement from taking an even more liberal approach to offering political asylum.

But before any agreement is reached there are likely to be numerous disputes between countries over human rights, politics, law and various considerations regarding national security — just as has been the case in the attempt to improve the Geneva Red Cross Convention for the protection of victims of armed conflict. In recent years certain basic principles have become unofficial practice between States. Each state, for instance, has absolute right to offer political asylum and such a step is not to be regarded as an act of hostility against the country from which the refugee has come, but purely as a humanitarian gesture.

Furthermore, people seeking asylum should not be turned back or extradited. And the UN is to share the burden of political asylum equally.

Nevertheless, although these are more or less accepted regulations, many politicians and legal experts are afraid that a formal agreement will go too far and oblige them to accept regulations which could lead to misuse of the individual's right to asylum, clashes between countries' foreign and domestic policies and any number of other problems.

Almost every State has had some bad experience in this line. While they have extradited some people seeking political asylum, sending them to almost certain death, they have opened the door to others who proved to be professional revolutionaries, terrorists and spies. And sometimes by giving political refugees asylum they have incurred a great deal of diplomatic trouble with the country from which the refugee has fled.

Because of this experience most States are set against any clause affording the individual a basic right to asylum. So the first draft of the agreement, which was drawn up by government experts, does not oblige the state to give political asylum in all instances, but says merely that the State should make every effort to do this.

The same basic freedom of decision is extended to the clause stating that people applying for political asylum should not be turned back at the border of the country to which they have turned for help. And those who have already managed to enter the country may, according to the draft, rest assured that they will almost certainly not be deported Those who have committed war crimes, crimes against peace and human rivhts or illegal acts for which they can be tried in the country of asylum are not automatically eligible for asylum.

The same goes for those who constitute a security risk to the country to which they have fled. Some delegates are also pressing for this to be extended to cover terrorists and skyjackers.

One further improvement on present conditions for refugees is that they should at least be granted provisional political asylum until the responsible authorities have assessed their case. Should any State consider it inadvisable to offer a refugee asylum, the refugee should be permitted to go to the country of his choice.

If one State finds it necessary to close its borders against a wave of political refugees other States which are party to the agreement are to make the necessary arrangements to ensure that the refugees are evenly distributed between the other countries.

Many States feel that all this is going too far. Others, the Federal Republic among them, criticises it for being too vague and restrictive. Bonn has drawn up it own alternative proposals, which represent a substantial improvement in the legal position of political refugees.

The Federal Government proposes that political asylum be recognised as a basic human right and not be regarded as a favour or a humane gesture on the part of the country offering asylum.

In contrast to the official draft of the agreement, Bonn is also proposing that it should be forbidden to take political refugees back to the border of the country they have come from. Bonn is also in favour of fairly strict restrictions on extraditing refugees generally.

The Federal Republic's proposals have been particularly warmly met by the UN Refugee Commissioner and important non-governmental organisations such as Amnesty International.

Ir remains to be seen whether it will be possible to include them in the final agreement. But the important thing is, as Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan said, that politicians and legal experts bear in mind the difficult situation political refugees are in and reach some sort of agreement that will give them greater freedom and a better chance to live.

Wolfram van den Wyenbergh

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 January 1977)

Anti-terror pact due for signing on 27 January

France was in such a hurry to release Abu Daoud, the man alleged to be behind the 1972 Munich Olympic massacre, that one wonders how effective agreements designed to combat international terrorism are likely to prove.

The convention on terrorism was hailed as an outstanding achievement on the part of the Council of Europe. It was approved last year by all nineteen member-countries, but has yet to be ratified by any. [illegible] the convention will not be thrown open to signatories until 27 January, when President Giscard d'Estaing opens the Council's new headquarters in Strasbourg.

The convention makes it virtually impossible, in theory at least, for member-states to give asylum to assassins, hijackers and hostage-takers.

Political motives will no longer be acknowledged, which is an improvement on previous, bilateral arrangements. Countries that refuse to extradite offenders will undertake to bring them to book.

The French have voiced grave misgivings about the provisions of this Strasbourg convention. Since it calls into question the right of granting political asylum, highly-regarded members of the legal profession feel it could only be ratified after an amendment to the constitution.

This country, which is keen to get the convention ratified, is calling for a "general and automatic extradition procedure," Professor Soulier writes in Le Monde. "Does anyone want to help it (the Federal Republic) fill its prisons in this way? Is this the way to bring about a united Europe?" he asks.

Independently of the Council of Europa the Common Market Nine last year also undertook to join forces in combating international terrorism.

Last June in Luxembourg Justice and Interior Ministers of the Nine stated, on behalf of their respective governments, their "common desire to intensify cooperation in combating internationally organised crime, especially terrorism."

While not officially meeting as an EEC Council of Ministers, the Common Market Ministers further agreed "to organise mutual assistance and cooperation between countries concerned in specific instances of terrorism."

Last, but not least, the European Council, or EEC summit, meeting in Brussels in July, 1976, issued a four-point declaration on international terrorism. In this declaration the Common Market heads of State and government stated that "they, in conjunction with other countries, are prepared to undertake effective, worldwide measures to combat and forestall international terrorist attacks and abductions.

"Member-countries pledge themselves either to prosecute or to extradite people associated with hostage-taking. The heads of government call on Ministers of Justice to draft an agreement to this end."

This may, in the first instance, be no more than a declaration of political intent and is certainly not legally binding in any way. What is more, it fails utterly to make legal provision for cases such as that of Abu Daoud.

Hans-Peter Ott

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 January 1977)

(Cartoon: Walter Hanel/Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger)

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■ HOME AFFAIRS

Bonn coalition faces uphill task over jobs and pensions

As the New Year got off to a somewhat gloomy and despondent start, rumour had it in Bonn that much the same could be said of Helmut Schmidt's Social and Free Democratic coalition.

The truth was even worse. The new government, which so narrowly avoided defeat at the polls last October and nominally took office in mid-December, has not yet even started to govern.

After the initial shock of re-election by a wafer-thin majority, the months spent marking time and the battering the coalition underwent just before Christmas, the Social and Free Democrats have now reached the point at which they are virtually at a loss what to do.

Coalition terms negotiated under pressure little short of duress are proving — at least in part — impracticable, and all the while there are murmurs of discontent in the background.

The trade unions are disgruntled. Rank-and-file Social Democrats are showing signs of dissatisfaction and disaffection in the Free Democrat ranks can be only a matter of time in coming.

The backdrop to end all backdrops is the one million unemployed, and Bonn now appreciates that the jobless are here to stay. All in all, the tasks facing the coalition are a daunting proposition.

It is high time the coalition put its best foot forward, a leading Free Democrat recently remarked. But how is it to set about it?

Chancellor Schmidt, who once prided himself on his ability to get things done, seems to be riding a tide of resignation, making do with rags and patches as criticism is voiced from one quarter and another.

How, observers in Bonn wonder, can the coalition possibly run off the rails so soon aftr leaving the station?

Superficial explanations and excuses are, of course, being advanced. One such explanation is that coalition leaders felt obliged to take a breather after the nerve-racking business of negotiating coalition terms designed to last the full four years.

In the course of the talks one member of the outgoing Cabinet tendered his resignation and the Chancellor was obliged to crack down on dissenters in his own ranks.

Coalition leaders took a few days' well-earned rest, only to find that the second string were arguing the toss, while the Opposition remained on the ball and at full strength.

Now, at any rate, the coalition has suffered the worst fate that could possibly befall it so soon after being returned to power. With the ink still not dry on terms barely a month old, there is already talk of renegotiating the coalition agreement.

The Chancellor has gathered together a group of Ministers with a view to drafting further amendments to the controversial pensions review. Calls for a renegotiation of coalition terms have also been made by medium-tier Free Democrats.

Free Democratic leaders, on the other hand, insist that there can be no question of fresh coalition talks. They are worried lest a seemingly fundamental new draft turns out to the FDP's disadvantage.

The Free Democrats have every reason to pride themselves on the terms thrashed out in November and December, particularly where taxation is concerned.

The FDP would, however, have no objections to an improvement on the pension terms negotiated, provided subsequent estimates indicate that the compromise arrangement originally reached is unlikely to hold good in the long run.

Free Democrats argue that coalition leaders were unacquainted with the full facts when they first discussed the controversial pensions issue, but there would not appear to be much leeway for a rehash.

The FDP will oppose any attempt to increase old-age pension contributions from eighteen to nineteen per cent, while the SPD will not consider imposing health insurance contributions on pensioners.

The Free Democrats would prefer fresh talks to be kept as low-key as possible, claiming that there is no harm in reviewing a changed situation.

What they have in mind is discussing matters at routine coalition gatherings or in the Cabinet, avoiding at all costs the impression that the coalition needs reforging.

The FDP is not unduly impressed by trade union criticism of the government policy statement.

Foreign Minister Genscher, the FDP leader, said at the 6 January party gathering in Stuttgart, that he was not prepared to allow the trade unions to dictate terms to the government or to usurp a watchdog role.

He was, however, more than willing to accept the unions as spokesmen on behalf of their members' bona fide interests and to welcome their assistance in resolving social crisis.

By and large the Free Democrats do not regard the latest developments as a grand design aimed, either intentionally or otherwise, at hastening the government's demise (which could be one way of looking at the clash between Herr Kluncker of ÖTV, the public service and transport workers union, and SPD chairman Willy Brandt).

They view the clashes that have occurred as more of a natural outburst of dissatisfaction with the failure of the coalition terms to measure up to the various expectations.

So the current confrontation need not be regarded as an immediate threat to the coalition, especially as the Opposition has so far failed to muster much in the way of serried ranks.

The Bonn coalition is more likely to prove its own undoing. It will certainly encounter difficulty in setting trends.

The Bundestag is unlikely to agree to pension terms much before the summer recess. The forthcoming budget debate is almost certain to sound a grim and dismal note. Little progress on foreign affairs can be anticipated until President Carter has had time to settle in.

The Common Market does not seem destined to prove a source of good news, and Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn raises little more than a flurry of questions as yet unanswered.

To make matters worse, worries about the overall political and economic outlook are widespread. Chancellor Schmidt feels the general malaise may well spread to this country, and Free Democratic leaders tend to agree.

Can the country cope with one million unemployed? Will they prove the coalition's undoing? Anxiety on this score is gaining ground in the FDP; it is already widespread in the SPD, the party of organised labour.

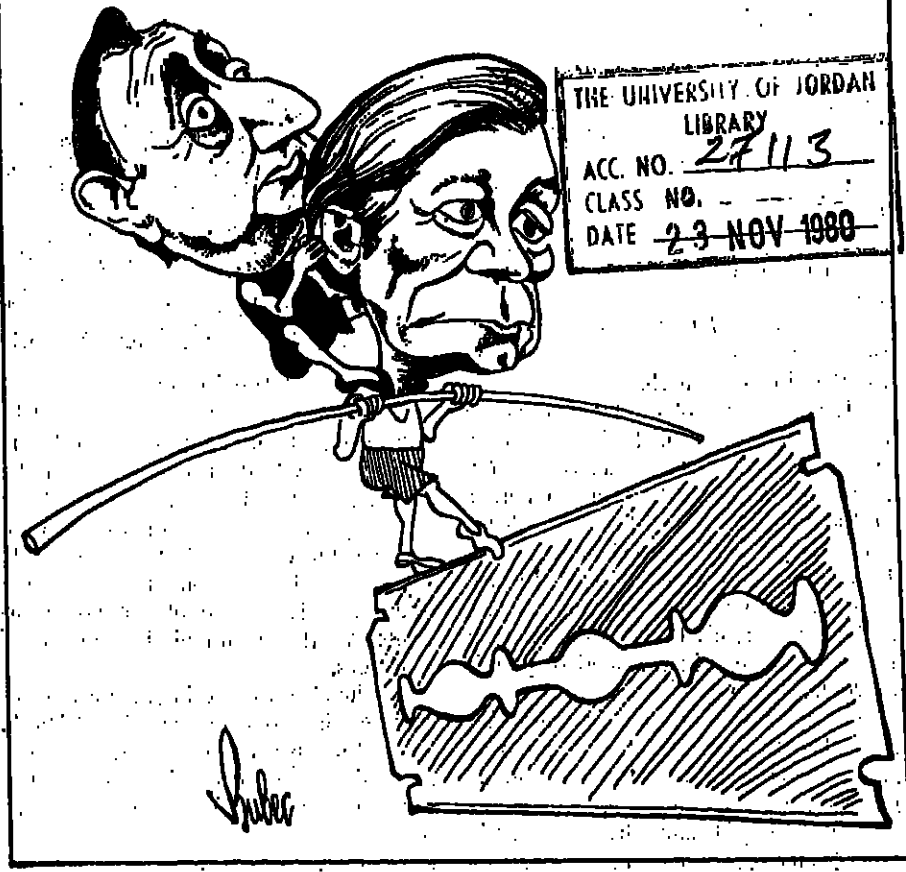
In the circumstances there are Free Democrats who feel the day may not be long in coming when they will have to start thinking about possible modifications to the free-market economy.

This, then, is the position as the new government prepares to take the plunge. [illegible] the new Bundestag will have [illegible] may have had of a great leap forward.

Both the government and the Bundestag will have difficulty in finding signs of progress.

Thomas Meyer

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 13 January 1977)



(Cartoon: Bubec/Hannoversche Allgemeine)

Busy agenda for new Bundestag

The Government will be making some important decisions concerning the Federal Republic's economy, budget, taxation and social insurance schemes during the first few weeks of the new legislative period.

This month the Cabinet will reach a decision on this year's budget, economic aims and graduated income tax for all working people.

First drafts for reform Bills for pensions and health insurance schemes are to be completed by the middle of February. These Bills must be passed as law in time to come into force with the prospective rise in pensions on July 1.

According to reliable sources, these social reforms will be presented as one Act. It is to be left to Parliament to decide whether parts of the Act which do not require the consent of the states should be omitted.

The Government's tax reforms will probably be publicly known by the middle of February, too. These will include a rise in VAT and tax reductions for all working people and industry.

The Social Democratic and Free Democratic Parties expect that these laws will be implemented as from 1 January 1978. However, experts say that a final decision will have to be reached by the middle of this year so that necessary arrangements and alterations can be made in industry.

According to Basic Law, this country's constitution, before any tax reforms can be passed as law the approval of the states in the Bundesrat, or Upper House, is necessary.

The first "concerted action" talks between the unions, the Government and employers over the projected social legislation and economic policy took place on 11 January.

[illegible] Hans Apel is to present the draft of the 1977 national budget. This is expected to amount to about 172,000 million deutschmarks — that is about six per cent higher than last year.

The same day the Bundestag is to deal with this year's economic report which is to be submitted by Minister of Economics Hans Friderichs together with an outline of the country's economic aims for the current year. A decision regarding graduated income tax will finish off this mammoth programme.

It is almost certain that the coalition will reject this on the grounds that it will be impossible to finance any appreciable tax relief for low earners.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is going to discuss the Government's aims and plans at SPD party conference in Bonn on 27 and 28 January. It is expected that his conference will give a clear indication of the SPD's attitude towards the coalition with the FDP.

Members attending the conference, including leaders of the SPD in Bonn, the Trades Union Council, 25 local government representatives and the SPD national advisory council will hear a speech by SPD Chairman Willy Brandt.

This will be followed up by a speech by SPD deputy chairman Hans Koschnick summing up the pros and cons of the October Election and calling for better organisation of the Party.

Hans-Dietrich Genscher has already made clear the FDP's position at the FDP conference which took place in Stuttgart at the beginning of this month.

(Handelsblatt, 4 January 1977)

■ PEOPLE

Hanns Lilje, Protestant Church leader, dies, aged 77

Hanns Lilje, the former State Bishop of the Hanover Church, died of heart failure on 6 January, aged 77.

Protestants in Germany and throughout the world have thus lost one of their most outstanding spokesmen. But far beyond the circle of protestantism, Germany as a nation is deeply indebted to Hanns Lilje.

Together with Niemöller, Bonhoeffer and other less well-known church personalities, Bishop Lilje was one of the foremost representatives of an untainted German protestantism after the Nazi era. Due to his international connections, which he established as Secretary-General of the World Federation of Christian Students in the early thirties, Bishop Lilje was able to lead the German Churches and German Lutheranism, which has always been tradition-bound, out of provincialism and into ecumenism.

Two years after retiring from his office as Bishop of the Hanover Church, Lilje wrote a volume of memoire entitled *Memorabilia — Schwerpunkt eines Lebens* (Memorabilia — Focal Points of a Life). In a chapter "On the Difficulties of Talking about Oneself" he apologises to his readers, saying that they might find his depiction somewhat "too offhand" and might disagree with his "basic stylistic conviction and his loathing of big words as well as his penchant for irony as a useful vehicle of intellectual purity."

Especially where matters of faith are concerned, said Hanns Lilje, it is necessary to forgo any form of pathios for the sake of credibility. He went on to say that "while pathos has its place it must [illegible] style throughout."

Bishop Lilje had always been a master of irony — especially irony directed against himself. Whatever he had to say became fascinating due to an inconspicuous polish. He was also a master of literary form, but never for its own sake. The form was simply a vessel into which to pour his thoughts and ideas.

He suffered a great deal from the stupidity and thoughtlessness of others, and although he never addressed his complaints to anyone in particuler, they concerned primarily those who felt that they had to pay tribute to him and who bogged down in clichés in the end.

Hanns Lilje was essentially a Christian manager personality, a Prince of the Church who could just as well have become a captain of industry or, indeed, a politician or a much-admired man-about-town, at home in the world's airports.

Modern clichés and above all the clichés of the "modern church" have never been suitable means with which to fathom his personality.

When Bishop Lilje played tennis or when he rowed, timing himself, or when he made a point of being both physically and mentally "springy" at all times, then it was certainly not in order to demonstrate that a Bishop had to be sporty in an era of "football priests". He did all this out of pure life — the love of a man who, though firmly anchored in Christendom, nevertheless considered himself a free agent in all other respects.

It was this very attitude which led to Bishop Lilje's conflict with the Nazis — a conflict he did not seek though it was inevitable and overtook him in 1944 when a "People's Court" sentenced him to four years' imprisonment for high treason. He was freed by the Americans in 1945 and his reminiscences on his imprisonment, entitled *Im finstern Tal* (In the Valley of the Shadow) was translated into many languages.

Johannes Ernst Richard Lilje was born in Hanover on 20 August 1899, the son of a deacon; and he knew from his early childhood that he was destined to become a minister.

Following a brief military service on the Western Front in the First World War, he studied theology and history of art at the Universities of Göttingen and Leipzig. From 1922 to 1924 Hanns Lilje attended the Preachers' Seminary in Lossum and was subsequently ordained.

He was Students' Minister, Secretary-General of the German Christian Students' Association, graduated as Doctor of Theology in Zurich, became Vice-President of the World Federation and Secretary-General of the Lutheran World Convention.

His post-war activities began as Chief Counsellor of Churches in Hanover from 1945 to 1947, which led him through the following stations as a churchman: Member of the Council of the Protestant Church of Germany, eventually becoming deputy chairman; Member of the Executive Committee of the Lutheran World Federation; President of the World Federation; Member of the Central Committee of the Ecumenical World Council of Churches and Member of the Presidium of the Ecumenical Church Council.

Between 1955 and 1969, Hanns Lilje was Senior Bishop of the United Evangelical-Luthern Church of Germany, and from 1947 to 1971, Bishop of the Hanover State Church.

It is this Church which provided him with a firm spiritual home. An anecdote has it that his flock at home prayed for their travelling Bishop, saying "Oh Lord, protect our State Bishop, for Thou alone knowest where he is". But whenever at home, Bishop Lilje took the trouble to preach in his church — not grudgingly, but rejoicing in the Gospel.

He was a man of the spiritual word — not only in his sermons, but also outside established clerical confines. He loved argument and discussion on a "broad front". His first book was entitled *Das technische Zeitalter* (The Age of Technology), and another one, *Das letzte Buch der Bibel* (The Last Book of the Bible) was an interpretation of the Revelation of John in which Lilje, a disciple of Luther, dealt with the world's demoniac forces. And at the Munich Church Congress of 1959 he spoke on the subject *Sputnik und der liebe Gott* (Sputnik and God), admonishing his



Hanns Lilje
(Photo: Interpress)

audience not to falter in technological progress.

The sermon from the pulpit did not have sufficient scope and range for him, and so Bishop Lilje established the *Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt*, a Sunday paper which is still the leading organ of open-minded German Protestantism. In his paper Bishop Lilje defended the treaties with the East, saying, "We should take this step courageously and without hesitation."

Heartiness was one of the prominent features of his character. All in all, he was an exemplary Christian.

Christian Schütze

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 January 1977)

Pastor Martin Niemöller celebrates 85th birthday

Pastor Martin Niemöller, one of the most outstanding figures of German Protestantism in the 20th century, celebrated his 85th birthday on 14 January.

The son of a minister, Martin Niemöller became a midshipman in the Kaiser's Navy in 1910. Towards the end of the First World War he commanded the submarine U 67 and resigned from the Navy holding the rank of Commander in 1919.

After the War, Martin Niemöller worked as a farmhand, a railroad ganger and became a member of national organisations and leader of a student batallion suppressing communist uprisings. In between, however, he studied theology, though his studies were disrupted on numerous occasions.

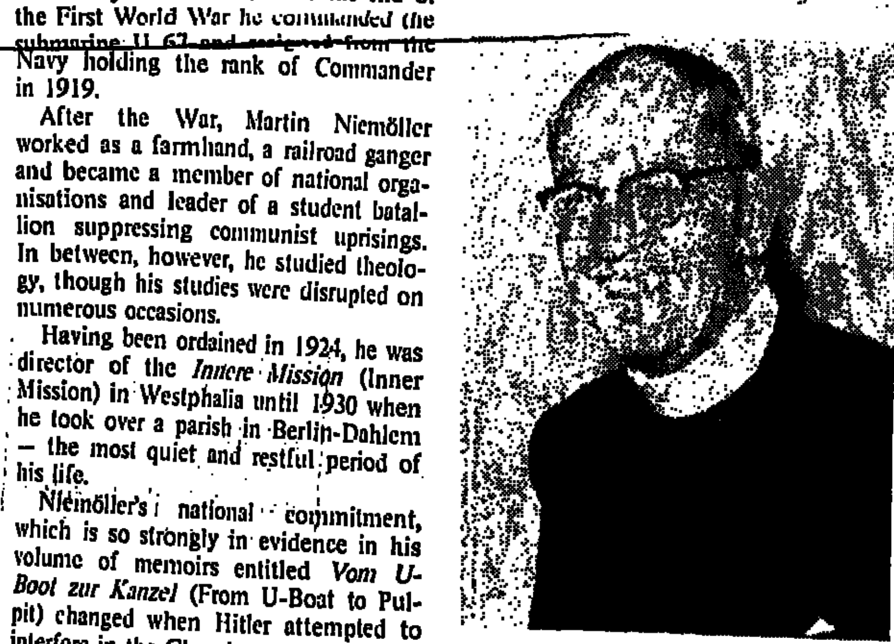
Having been ordained in 1924, he was director of the *Innere Mission* (Inner Mission) in Westphalia until 1930 when he took over a parish in Berlin-Dahlem — the most quiet and restful period of his life.

Niemöller's national commitment, which is so strongly in evidence in his volume of memoirs entitled *Vom U-Boot zur Kanzel* (From U-Boat to Pulpit) changed when Hitler attempted to interfere in the Church.

He became one of the founders of the *Pfarrernotbund* (Ministers' Emergenca Association), the predecessor of the *Bekennende Kirche* (Professing Church), and as such was forced to relinquish his offices as far back as 1934. But even so, he continued to serve his flock, In fact, there were many high-ranking officials and officers in his Berlin parish, among them participants in the abortive putsch of 20 July 1944.

Niemöller was arrested in mid-1936 and taken to the concentration camp of Sachsenhausen and later to the notorious Dachau concentration camp.

After being liberated by the Americans, Niemöller played a decisive part in the rehabilitation of the Church and the



Martin Niemöller
(Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

establishment of contacts abroad. He was successively deputy chairman of the Council of the Evangelical Church in Germany (EKD), head of the Church Foreign Office, president of the State Church in Hesse from 1964 to 1974 and, since 1961, one of the six presidents of the Ecumenical Council of Churches.

But he also became increasingly active outside the confines of the Church. Thus, for instance, he condemned the socalled "denazification" while at the same time asking foreign Churches to intervene against further dismantling of this country's industry.

In 1949 he said of the Federal Republic that it had been "conceived in Rome and born in Washington", thus demonstrating increasing political one-sidedness on his part. He subsequently became one of the main opponents of this country's rearmament.

The chasm between him and the Church leadership grew, and Niemöller relinquished many of his offices.

In 1953 he took part in the (communist-organised) World Peace Congress in Budapest and has since participated in all subsequent functions of this type. In 1957 he became President of the *Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft — Vereinigte Kriegsdienstgegner* (German Peace Society — United Opponents of Military Service) and affiliate of a pacifist organisation represented in 89 countries. He retained this office until 1976.

Niemöller played a prominent role in the movement against nuclear weapons and this country's emergency laws. In a speech delivered on 25 January 1959, he termed military training and officers' training "an academy for professional criminals."

In 1963 Niemöller once more made headlines by saying that the German people had no right to self-determination and that Germany had no legal status as a sovereign nation after 1945. At the same time he pleaded for the release of the last was criminals still held in Berlin's Spandau jail. In 1964, he resigned from active Church service.

Apart from a small number of followers who have remained faithful to him, Pastor Niemöller no longer finds any public response.

As a German nationalist and internationalist, and a man who was in the same year (1970) awarded this country's Order of Merit and the Soviet Union's Lenin Medal in Gold, Martin Niemöller is representative of German destiny.

Henk Ohnesorge

(Die Welt, 13 January 1977)

■ PUBLISHING

Trade journal publishers seek support from Bonn

There's a boom in the trade publishing field in West Germany today, with specialist magazines accounting for a circulation of 40 million copies, which is more than the combined circulation of the Federal Republic's dailies.

Professor Heinz-Dietrich Fischer of Bonn and two colleagues have recently completed a study of the trade press for the Ministry of the Interior.

Their report begins with the following observation: "Having for years been a sort of pet of media politicians of all political ilks and hues, the daily Press is suddenly confronted with a major competitor on the media scene: magazines have been (re)-discovered and exert a considerable attraction for publishers.

"Public discussion on the magazine publishing business experienced an unexpected revival after 9 July 1975, when the Federal Governement presented its ideas on subidies for the daily Press."

The new 500-page study might cause some dispute, but its opening remarks aptly characterise recent developments in that sector. Since publishers became aware that trade magazines do not figure at all in politicians' programmes, they are doing all they can to turn the wallflower into a rose.

In addition to the Verband Deutscher Zeitschriftenverleger (VDZ) — Association of German Magazine Publishers — comprising roughly 200 publishing houses, several publishers established a "Work Group Magazine Publishers" within the framework of the Association of the German Book Trade, which now has 590 members.

As a first joint enterprise, the two associations published a documentation containing 33 theses on "the importance of and danger to the magazine publishing business in the Federal Republic."

And during the last Book Fair in Frankfurt the Work Group organised a discussion on the "the magazine's role in science" and an exhibition of specialised journals in which 333 publishing houses were represented with 1,450 magazines. The show was a resounding success, with 15,000 visitors.

This country's magazines and periodicals are of a variety that can only be matched by the book market. The 3,000 to 3,500 specialised periodicals published in the Federal Republic and West Berlin range from the "Monthly Journal for Liberal Economic Policy" to "Data Processing in Law". "Viewpoint Flooring Technology", the "General Butcher's Journal" and "Topical Neurology" all the way to the "Streetsingers' and Musicians' Journal".

There is hardly any area, be it in the trades or the professions, which is not covered by these magazines.

The variety of trade magazines clearly reflects the economic structure of our highly industrialised and specialised country as well as the enormous demand for means of further education.

According to polls conducted by the Allensbach Opinion Research Institute on behalf of the Bertelsmann publishing concernn, trade magazines take first place among the media devoted to further education.

Forty-five per cent of the interviewees aged over 18 said that they read one or more such periodicals, Next in line, with 34 per cent, were general magazines, and books ranged third with 33 per cent.

Particularly avid readers of specialised publications (books and magazines) are business executives and higher-ranking civil servants. Seventy-seven per cent of this group (closely followed by the self-employed with 73 per cent) read such publications regularly.

These publications are also eagerly read abroad. A great many publishing houses export more than 50 per cent of their circulation.

Polls carried out by VDZ in the spring of 1973 — in which only half of the members participated — indicated that 355 magazines had a total of 588,000 subscribers in 166 countries.

Among the major buyers abroad Austria and the German-speaking part of Switzerland rank first, followed by the other industrialised nations of Western Europe, the United States and Eastern Europe.

The East bloc is gaining more and more in importance primarily for publishers of technical periodicals such as the Munich Hanser Verlag. In fact, the literary section of this publishing house had to forgo a contract with Wolf Biermann. So as not to jeopardise its business with the East.

The international reputation of this country's trade magazines had induced publishers to take into account those subscribers who do not read German. Synopses of articles in English and French are rapidly becoming the rule rather than the exception. And many magazines are published only in English.

Of the 147 magazines published by the scientific Springer Verlag (not to be confused with the Axel Springer newspaper empire) more than half are in English.

It goes without saying that this country's scientists are anything but enthusiastic about this state of affairs.

When the Springer Verlag renamed its world-renowned periodical *Psychologische Forschung* and called it "Psychological Research" which henceforth appeared in English, the Bayreuth psychology professor Werner Traxel wrote a long letter of protest to *Die Welt*, which was reprinted by the *Börsenblatt für den Deutschen Buchhandel* (Newsletter of the German Book Trade Association) under the title *Der deutsche Geist weht englisch* (The German Intellect Wafts English).

Professor Traxel said that: "I fail to understand why internationalism should find its expression in only a single language."

In fact, Professor Traxel even went so far as to express fears of increased parochialism in the Federal Repubilc, saying that "an early symptom of this was the tacit resignation with which we accepted the fact that German was no longer the international congress language. And the fact that the German language is now being supplanted in specialised periodicals is only a further symptom of the same malaise".

The circulation of a magazine depends on the reading public it tries to reach. Some address themselves to the trades in general, while others might address themselves to a small circle such as specialists in industrial medicine.

As a result, highly specialised publications have a circulation of only a few hundred, as for instance *Verfahrenstechnische Begriffe* — Procedural Terminology — (345); *Dokumentation Wasser* — Documentation Water — (480) and *Blood Cells* (200). Some of the more general publications, on the other hand, achieve a circulation of several hundred thousand, among them *Deutsche Handwerkszeitung* — German Trade Journal — (331, 768); *Der Steuerzahler* — The Taxpayer — (235, 906) and *Management-Wissen* — Management Knowhow — (119, 863). Such six-digit circulation figures are, of course, the exception. The majority of periodicals achieve a circulation of fewer than 10,000 copies.

But considering the great number of magazines frequently published by one publishing house, the total circulation is nevertheless considerable. Though no exact figures are available, it has been estimated that the circulation of all trade magazines amounts to 23.4 million copies.

This is exactly the same as the circulation of the daily press. But in view of the fact that these figures relate primarily to magazines with advertisements and since many of the periodicals do not accept advertising, the actual total circulation could be as high as 40 million.

As a rule, trade magazines are financed by advertising revenues and/ or subscriptions, 60 to 65 per cent being attributable to advertising and 30 to 35 per cent to subscriptions. The high proportion of advertising revenues makes these periodicals particularly dependent on the economic situation in the particular branch of business to which they address themselves. As a result, most publishers focus their attention primarily on the adveritising customer.

As opposed to the newspaper and general magazine business, there has been no massive trust-formation in the trade magazine sector. Though mergers take place once in a while, additional needs are usually met by newly-established publishing houses.

The *Deutsche Ärzte-Verlag* (German Doctors' Publishing House) for instance — this country's second-largest trade magazine publishers — extended its range of publications by five medical magazines in 1976 [illegible]. But, compared with the big media concerns, even the largest of trade magazine publishers are only medium-sized enterprises, and the majority of such periodicals are published by small houses.

It is one of the characteristics of the trade magazine business that few publishing houses specialise only in such publications.

Most of them stand on two or more legs. The most frequent combination is that of book and trade magazine publishing. Of the 2,267 publishing houses that are members of the Book Trade Association only half publish magazines as well.

The present campaign on the part of trade magazine publishers is aimed at making the public aware of their problems. The campaign was triggered not only by the Federal Republic's subsidy programme, but also by the tactics of an inter-ministry committee with the objective of reducing postal deficits by cutting down on so-called postal newspaper services.

This postal service, which provides what is known as "special services" such as packaging, labelling and the collection of fees, was responsible for a 600 million deutschmark deficit in 1976 alone.

Publishers consider these services vital and argue that an increase of postal charges would disproportionately increase subscription prices. They consider any distribution system other than the postal one unfeasible because 70 per cent of trade magazines are published

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(Photo: Klaus J. Kallabis)

The Federal Republic's Ten Largest Trade Magazine Publishers (1975)

Publishing house	Numb. of magazines	Trade Magazine turnover	Total turnover
Springer (Berlin — Heidelberg — New York)	147	53.8	112
Deutscher Ärzte-Verlag, Cologe	20	47.7	53
Deutscher Fachverlag, Frankfurt	23	39.8	45,5
Vogel, Würzburg	25	37.6	47*
Bertelsmann-Thomson, Munich	20	30	40
Dr Alfred Hüthig, Heidelberg-Mainz	33	26	53
Giradet, Essen	11	24.6	34.9*
Konradin-Verlag Robert Kohlhammer, Stuttgart	18	21.6	22
VDI, Düsseldorf	14	20.5	26
Moderne Industrie Publikationsgesellschaft, Munich	14	13	30

(in mill. of DM)
*Without printing works turnover

■ MACRO-ECONOMICS

More private investment needed, says special study group

The *Kommission für wirtschaftlichen und sozialen Wandel* (Commission for Economic and Social Change) has just presented its 1,100 page report to the Federal Government, after a six-year study, which cost DM 13 million.

The commission was founded by the Federal Government in February 1971 for the express purpose of pointing out problems connected with technical, economic and social change and indicating solutions for a change of this country's economy within the framework of a free market concept.

According to the Commission, the sluggish investment activity in the first part of the seventies has severely hampered the process of growth in our economy. As a result, private investments in the medium-range must increase at a rate disproportionate to the GNP.

The Commission stresses that an active structural policy is the prerequisite of a future-oriented economic structure. It also emphasises that we are still a long way from a cohesive structural policy.

The 17 experts therefore recommend that "a council of experts for structural problems" be established. This council would present a bi-annual report pointing out faulty developments in the economic structure and ways and means of remedying the situation, taking sectoral structural policy into account.

The 17 experts forming the Commission stress the need for an annual increase in investments within the trades of 8 per cent and within the economy as a whole of 6 per cent by 1980. The real GNP could then grow by slightly more than four per cent per annum within the same period.

In the interests of an active structural policy, the Commission advocates a critical review of the legal provisions governing trust formations. The present regulations concerning free competition are only a partially suitable means of preserving such competition. It should in future at least be made obligatory to report *all* mergers.

Moreover, anti-trust control measures should be of a preventive nature and should apply to a greater range of transactions. The criterion "domination of the market" should, furthermore, be replaced by the criterion "considerable curtailment of competition."

In connection with social policy, the Commission points out that the citizen's willingness to pay high social security contributions depends on the relation between cost and quality of the social security system which "the citizen is now in a better position to asses than he was hitherto."

The report goes on to say that it is of paramount importance to provide "basic social security for all citizens where old-age and health provisions are concerned."

The Commission *also emphasises that* it must be understood that in many regions agriculture has a greater importance in safeguarding the landscape and in providing recreation areas than in providing food.

In areas where the soil is of good to medium quality recreation value of the landscape should be given preference.

In its strategy, the Commission also calls for increased Government spending, above all in order to finance an improved infrastructure.

Diminshing optimism in forecasts of economic growth

1977

Research Institutes Oct. '76	Council of Economic Experts Nov. '76	OECD Dec. '76
+5.5%	+4.5%	+3.5%

As a result, the Commission recommends less tax relief and possibly general tax increases, though with special attention being paid not to jeopardise such objectives as economic growth, monetary stability and distribution of wealth.

In summing up, the Commission arrives at the conclusion that an active long-term policy is called for. To this end it is necessary to

- step up and make more use of research in order to establish long-range tendencies and alternative policy possibilities;
- Induce the political parties and the Government to devote more attention to long-term development objectives and to present proposals to that effect;
- call on the Government, associations and other social groupings to comment on their objectives and policy proposals and, if need be, make alternative proposals.

The Commission expresses concern that the economic and social change which is at present taking place in many aspects of day-to-day life will *find us unprepared.*

It failed, however, to arrive at a consensus concerning the institutionalisation of long-term planning. The majority demanded that a committee on the periphery of Parliament discuss the problems and provide assistance in the decision-forming process, while the minority called for the formation of an economic and social council. *dpa*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 10 January 1977)

Finance Minister Apel wins tussle over Budget

Finance Minister Hans Apel appears to be the big winner in the budgetary tug-of-war over allocation priorities to the various Ministries for 1977.

In view of the [illegible] Herr Apel's expenditure ideas gained the upper hand, though not quite without friction. Some Cabinet members have already openly vented their disgruntlement with Bonn's Finance Minister.

It would therefore not be surprising at all if, following individual talks, some harsh words were to be exchanged at the forthcoming Cabinet meeting. It is quite conceivable in this connection that the Cabinet meeting could still shift certain priorities, though the general course will remain largely unchanged.

Among Herr Apel's "problem children" are Minister of Agriculture Josef Ertl, Minister of the Interior Werner Maihofer and Research Minister Hans Matthöfer. They are far from satisfied with the funds set aside for them and point to the magnitude of the tasks facing their Ministries.

Among the most implacable fighters is Research Minister Matthöfer who would like to squeeze out an additional few hundred million deutschmarks.

Agriculture Minister Ertl's problems, on the other hand, are more of a social nature and there is every likelihood that the Finance Minister will consider his demands with an open mind, although he is unlikely to exceed the 172 million deutschmark budget set aside for Herr Ertl's Ministry to any appreciable extent.

Finance Minister Apel wants to honour his promise to make an attempt to balance state and Federal budgets in 1977. This being so, there is hardly any room for costly reforms.

Peter J. Velte

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 8 January 1977)



Trade journal publishers seek support

Continued from page 5

only once a month and two-thirds of the publishers supply their magazines to 10,000 different destinations.

Publishers and government representatives have meanwhile arrived at a compromise. Starting from 1 January 1979, the Postal Authority will suspend special services, the charges for which cover only one-third of expenditures. The fact that the publishers are quite capable of absorbing this additional burden — notwithstanding official protests — is borne out by their having made less and less use of these services.

In 1975 the number of those availing themselves of these services diminished by 30 per cent, dropping by a further 30 per cent in 1976.

But even so, the cut-rate postal newspaper service remains a crucial issue for trade magazine publishers. This also explains the protest against the study by Professor Fischer which attempted to differentiate between independent magazines and those linked with certain organisations, in other words magazines considered worthy or unworthy of subsidies.

The fact that the author did not succeed in getting this differentiation across, though planting a seed that might fall on fertile ground, aroused not only the protest of publishers, but of journalists as well.

Karl Woller, editor-in-chief of a trade magazine and at the same time chairman of the Magazine Editors' Association of the German Journalists' Union, accused Professor Fischer of "obfuscating facts on behalf of the Ministry of the Interior."

Thus the dispute about this voluminous if not productive study continues. But even its opponents cannot deny that the study has contributed towards making the public, and above all politicians, aware of the importance of trade magazines as a means of further education. *Heidi Dürr*

(Die Zeit, 7 January 1977)

Export slump 'a warning' says Hudson Institute

The Federal Republic is generally considered one of the world's leading economic powers. But in years to come this country will be faced with long-range economic problems, and by 1990 it will no longer be Europe's only "economic giant".

These are some of the observations put forward by the Hudson Research Institute, Paris, in a study on the Federal Republic's economy, published on 7 January.

The author of the report is the French economist Laurence Schloesing who criss-crossed the Federal Republic during an eight-month period before writing it.

Madame Schloesing, a graduate of Columbia and Johns Hopkins Universities, says in her preface that the German economy is "not merely a success story".

Following the rapid recovery from the ravages of war in the fifties and early sixties, this country's economic growth was slower than that of most of its neighbouring countries.

In the period from 1955 to 1975, growth slowed down considerably, while the inflation rate of the early seventies was high compared with other nations, reaching the same figure as in France and the USA.

As a result, the Federal Republic's inflation rate, though very good at the moment, presents a rather "mixed picture" over an extended period.

The Federal Republic was more heavily hit by the recession than generally assumed. West Germany's lean period lasted for twenty months (from November 1973 to July 1974), as opposed to seventeen in the United States, fifteen in Japan and ten in France.

There has been a marked slowing down in the recovery from the recession, industrial production has been stagnating for the past three months, retail sales have dropped by two per cent and the increase in exports has been insignificant.

According to the report, jobless figures will stabilise around the 500,000 to one million mark in the next fifteen years, during which time this country will undergo a change from an "over-industrialised economy" to an economy based on the service industry.

The author considers it a warning signal that this country's export business is becoming increasingly less competitive as a result of high labour costs and the continually growing strength of the deutschmark.

Moreover, Madame Schloesing goes on to say, growth in the investment sector has diminished since 1970, which curtails the economic growth potential of this country.

The author believes that, all in all, the Federal Republic is a genuine paradox. While generally referred to as an "economic miracle" or a "model economy", it is faced with fundamental but largely unrecognised problems.

But despite these problems, the Federal Republic is still Europe's most important economic power although it had to yield its position as the world's third-strongest power to Japan in the late sixties, when it ranked after the United States and the Soviet Union. *SAD*

(Die Welt, 10 January 1977)

■ LABOUR

Struggle becomes more hectic for a bigger slice of the economic cake

The chairman of the DGB (German Trade Union Federation), Heinz Oskar Vetter, launched an attack against business recently by saying on television that each time the trade unions demand more wages, business suddenly finds itself in the doldrums.

But this is in no way unusual. Business has always been like that — be it in an oriental bazaar, be it antiquity's itinerant salesmen, or today's mammoth concern. It always claims to be doing much worse than the balance sheets indicate. In fact, executives frequently complain so convincingly that in the end they believe their own lamentations rather than the book-keeper's figures.

Right now, for instance, business is doing quite well. Profits have risen, streamlining is progressing and wage expenditures are at a reasonable level. Moreover, the market situation is stable, as borne out by the fact that the Stock Exchange quotations have risen. In other words, except for those branches of business which have been hit by the structural changes of the past three or four years, business has no reason to complain about its 1976 balance sheets.

True, the boom that was forecast failed to materialise and is unlikely to do so in the foreseeable future. But the economy behaved exactly as ordered by the doctor, providing Chancellor Schmidt with a favourable constellation just before the 3 October election. Inflation was down and growth figures were encouraging. But this constellation was short-lived.

At the time of the election the inflation rate had dropped, the unemployment figures were tolerable, most branches of business were doing well and the export trade was booming. In the past, such figures encouraged business to take investment risks, which usually led to sustained growth.

But the past is unlikely to repeat itself in the foreseeable future.

Virtually immediately after the election unemployment figures rose — a normal seasonal process at that time of the year — and the economic pundits amended their optimistic forecasts of last summer.

The presidents of sixteen business associations expressed, at best, restrained optimism for the future, which was not the kind of optimism the Government expected of them. And to top it all, prices, too, started to rise again.

What is at the root of this general pessimism? Is it the fact that we once more have a Social Democratic Chancellor, in other words, a Chancellor unloved by business? It would be a fallacy to assume that business executives permit their decisions to be influenced by party politics. The reason for this pessimism lies deeper and is much more rational.

A detached look at the situation of Western industrialised nations with whom this country maintains close trade links is revealing. Except for the United States, neither the political nor the economic situation of our trading partners is exactly encouraging. In Great Britain, Italy and France the political and economic crises are drifting to a point at which curtailment of foreign trade would seem inevitable. And this cannot fail to deal a severe blow to this country with its dependence on exports.

The malaise might be glossed over temporarily by monetary manoeuvres. The Bundesbank (this country's Central Bank), the International Monetary Fund and the Federal Government might extend such long-term credits to those countries which rank among our buyers that we might as well write the money off in the first place.

But this system cannot be continued indefinitely without jeopardising our own financial position. In other words, no matter how one looks at it, the export flank of our economy is wide open.

And yet, only exports can provide our economy with the necessary growth. This cannot be achieved by domestic business alone.

Compared with 1973/74, the incomes of our labour force have not risen in real terms. As a result, people are in no position to buy more goods and services than they did at that time. Moreover, since unemployment figures have risen and the number of foreign workers in our country has diminished, the buying power on our domestic market is in all likelihood even lower than three years ago, before the recession.

Without our becoming fully aware of it, the dynamic boom in this country and in other industrialised nations ground to a halt and turned into stagnation. This change manifests itself in the unemployment figures which fail to show any significant improvement. And in a society accustomed to economic growth this cannot but lead to conflicts, the harbingers of which were clearly in evidence towards the end of 1976.

DGB boss Vetter said that the trade unions had to abandon their former restraint in wage deals because the effect of this restraint was to create redundancies.

And indeed business used its increased profits for streamlining and automation investments which is tantamount to replacing labour by capital.

Transport and Public Sercice Workers' Union boss Kluncker manned the barricades on behalf of his flock, and SPD Chairman Willy Brandt said that unemployment has reached such proportions as to make it no longer manageable merely by the tools of a market economy.

Small wonder then that business resorted to its habitual lamentations. After all, the statements by Herr Vetter, Herr Kluncker and Herr Brandt as well as the inevitable measures necessary to put the state pension scheme back on its feet clearly bear the mark of a distribution of wealth struggle in an economy that has ceased to grow.

The fronts in this struggle are not always clearly defined. Workers in private enterprise with their moderate pension demands stand in opposition to public service workers determined to maintain their privileges. The trade unions have embarked on a confrontation policy where wages are concerned — confrontation both with business and the Bundesbank, both of which want to continue their present course aimed at achieving monetary stability.

Spokesmen for the legions of jobless — and ex-Chancellor Willy Brandt is one of these spokesmen — direct their attacks against the profit orientation of business and the market principles of the Liberals.

All these groups are becoming increasingly hectic in their activities the more it becomes obvious that there is no additional wealth left to be distributed. After all, an economy that has ceased to grow must either become rigid and static socially or it must learn to live with social confrontation, which will come as a shock because our society is no longer accustomed to such confrontations. Social harmony has thus become a thing of the past.

To put it bluntly, anyone who wants to achieve more wealth for himself in a stagnating economy can only do so by taking it away from others.

Thus any self-respecting guardian of group interests will have to come to terms with the fact that he will have to take from someone else in order to improve the position of his own group. And since it is immoral to enrich oneself at the cost of others, no one is prepared to admit to such a course of action. The Germans can thus be certain that such bare facts will remain unmentioned.

This situation is likely to become particularly serious for politicians. They can no longer please everybody and will have to make decisions one way or another. And each of these decisions will fall into the category of social policy. The years to come thus promise to be pretty lively. *Ernst Willenbrock*

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 9 January 1977)

1 in 5 workers in Bavaria has grouch against his boss

What bothers workers most — at least according to polls conducted on behalf of Bavaria's Labour Ministry — is lack of information on what is going on in their company, poor ventilation, noise and, in many instances, superiors who shirk decisions or listen to informers.

Asked what they considered most important, the workers — regardless of age, education or position — listed fair pay, followed by harmonious relations with the boss and fellow-workers as well as pleasant working conditions.

These results, which have now been evaluated and made public by the Munich Labour Ministry, date back to the recession year 1975.

In the boom period, only two years earlier, nation-wide polls indicated that the speed at which work had to be done was the main source of complaint and that improved career opportunities were among the most important goals. But these differences in polling results are not necessarily attributable to changed conditions.

They might, to a certain degree, also be due to the fact that the phrasing of the questions differed in each poll.

Bavaria's Labour Minister Fritz Pirkl (CSU) instituted the polls in order to find out exactly what bothers our labour force. Labour Ministry officials questioned some 4,000 workers in 300 Bavarian companies employing between 100 and 1,000 people in ten different branches of business.

A conspicuous fact that transpired was that 61 per cent of the workers had held the same job for at least five years.

It was also established that considerable progress had been made concerning safety at work, though many technical and above all psychological shortcomings were also in evidence.

Minister Pirkl reminded both labour and management that the worker spends roughly one-third of his day at his place of work and that it should not be overlooked that "a friendly, clean and orderly atmosphere had a major effect on the contentment and hence productivity of the worker."

The answers concerning the place of work were assessed rather negatively by the Labour Ministry.

Virtually every third worker considered his surroundings cramped and every fourth said that his work place was uncomfortable. Though 92 per cent said that the tools they used were handy, 18 per cent reported that their posture at work was uncomfortable.

Safety measures and machines in general, as well as lighting conditions, were assessed favourably.

But every second worker considered ventilation inadequate and two-thirds complained that they were exposed to too much noise.

What gives rise to concern, however, is that most workers failed to make use of protective devices against dust, noise or other harmful elements, although these safeguards were provided by management.

Seventy-seven per cent said that the rooms placed at their disposal for break periods were adequate. On the other hand, 23 per cent complained about the lack of such facilities — mostly in businesses with between 600 and 1,000 employees. Twenty per cent complained about inadequate washroom facilities.

The polls devoted considerable space to inter-human relations, and the results were rather remarkable.

Nineteen per cent of interviewees — nearly one in five — gave a negative answer to the question whether their boss was protecting their interests adequately. Eleven per cent felt that they were unjustly treated by their superior.

Thirty per cent — among the younger workers this figure stands at 39 per cent — stressed that they were inadequately informed about the problems facing their company. The ideal boss was, above all, expected to provide information, to be appreciative of performance and to be just in the treatment of his staff.

About 11 per cent said that they had "problems" concerning relations with their fellow-workers. And every fifth even went so far as to say that his relations were affected by heavy competition.

The prospects of making a good career in the present company were assessed as bad by 53 per cent, as moderate by 37 per cent; and another 53 per cent said that their training was inadequate for a promising career. Only one in ten assessed the company's training facilities — if available at all — as good.

Generally speaking, the interviewers summed up their reports by arriving at the conclusion that high quotas of job satisfaction are found primarily among

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■ MOTORING

The fun – and the fury – that drivers feel on the autobahn

DIE ZEIT

Motorists come in three main categories, psychologists maintain. There is the worrier, the driver who basks in self-admiration and the man or woman who regards other road-users as rivals.

The worrier is the motorist who reckons driving is a strain, is beset by anxiety and feels hunted or hard-pressed in traffic.

The narcissistic type is altogether different. He thoroughly enjoys his motoring, but tends to overrate his own ability and to consider traffic rules and regulations an intolerable intrusion into his rights at the wheel.

Last, but not least, the rival type is the motorist who views other road-users as a challenge. He sees motoring in terms of a free-for-all, and the Devil take the hindmost.

These three categories represent the conclusions reached by a team of psychologists who questioned 130 motorists for up to three hours at a time.

The answers analysed by the Cologne psychologists are not only a mirror-image of the desires and disappointments of the average motorist; they also indicate new directions in road safety.

"Why is motoring so enjoyable?" they were asked. Two out of three motorists questioned mentioned the fact that they were no longer dependent on public transport. The car is more comfortable than travel by bus or train, and you can drive from door to door.

But this was not really what the interviewers wanted to know. It transpired, as the interviewers delved deeper, that what really makes motoring fun is being able to drive fast.

Motoring for fun is best enjoyed alone and at speed. Going on holiday with the family is not the average motorist's idea of fun.

Enjoyment only comes into the picture most motorists questioned feel, when you are out on the open road — the autobahn, say — and can feel, for want of a better word, "Weightless" and able to demonstrate driving ability to the full.

This is why nearly half the motorists questioned at times drive their cars flat out on the autobahn.

On country roads you also often encounter motorists who seem intent on getting every last ounce of performance out of their cars, cornering for all the world as though they were in the running for the world championships.

Reckless driving is prohibited, but that does not for one moment worry "test drivers" for whom the thrill of motoring outweighs the requirement to comply with accepted driving standards.

Co-pilots evidently make driving in this manner less fun. Nearly half the motorists questioned felt that front-seat passengers were rather like driving instructors inasmuch as they took the fun out of motoring.

Motoring seems to exercise an astonishing spell. Most of the interviewees, when referring to unpleasant experiences at the wheel, tended to attribute them to the situation at the time. In no way did they feel that such experiences detracted from the glamour of motoring itself.

"Most motorists take to the wheel with undaunted expectations of leaving the rough and tumble of traffic behind them and reaching the open road where they can drive away to their hearts' content."

Yet by no means all motorists consider motoring to be pleasure unalloyed. Many feel rush-hour traffic to be a nuisance, particularly the daily set-tos with other drivers.

Tempers are particularly prone to rise on the autobahn. Motorists' hackles rise when they are overtaking (or trying to) and someone behind them flashes his headlights in an attempt to make them tuck in and let the intruder pass.

This is evidently even more infuriating when the intruder tries to get his own way by driving bumper to bumper with the car in front.

Motorists (other motorists, of course) who try to get their own way by flashing their headlights imperatively are considered by most drivers to be an insult.

The feeling is that these intruders are trying to encroach on other motorists' right to overtake and to get more than their fair share of the road.

Motorists are clearly angered by this sort of behaviour because they feel it is unfair, and they are even more upset when they are forced to abandon their own attempt to overtake the man in front.

"Queue-jumpers" are viewed with equal ire by most motorists. They make matters worse by breaching a tacit agreement among road-users at the given moment to resign themselves to the *hold-up* and bide their time patiently in their respective lanes.

This is the juncture at which the idea of an "enemy" puts in its appearance.

Motorists' views on headlight flashing unearthed another factor. Many drivers feel the headlight-flasher is underestimating his own driving skills.

After all, *they* always keep an eye on traffic behind them through the rear-view mirror. There is no need to tell *them* to tuck in and let someone else past. They are perfectly well able to assess the situation.

These are the motorists who do not consider everyone else to be rivals. They hope other drivers will share their assessment of the situation and wave as they drive past as a gesture of gratitude — a thank-you for the considerate motorist the interviewee is.

They are particularly gratifed when the driver of a larger car deigns to make a gesture of this kind. They feel somehow indemnified for themselves owning a smaller car.

Indignation at other drivers' disregard for one's own driving skills is an important consideration in a further context: Many motorists reckon to have gone out for a gentle spin on the autobahn — but not for long.

As soon as they were overtaken by smaller cars or — worse still — by heavy goods vehicles, *gemütlichkeit* went by the board. They felt somehow insulted in their motoring honour and challenged to demonstrate their prowess at the wheel.

Once you feel powerless at the reckless way other people drive you will soon feel a desire to get your own back on the miscreant.

One interviewee in three reckoned the offenders needed teaching a lesson. In practice this means staying longer in the overtaking-lane than necessary and taking maddeningly long to pull in, not allowing the overtaker to use his revs to zoom past.

Need one add that the outcome is often private warfare between two vehicles driving recklessly and at breakneck speeds along the autobahn and being nothing but a nuisance to themselves and other road-users?

A recurring situation on the autobahn is the power gap between motorists at the wheel of larger cars and drivers of cars even smaller than one's own: power on the one hand and powerlessness on the other.

Most drivers are well aware of the status of their own car. A fair number of motorists are prepared to let more prestigious cars past, but find themselves at daggers drawn in competition with cars of *comparable size*.

Many motorists do not automatically think in terms of rivalry with other road-users. They can often recall gestures of reconciliation when other drivers have waved a thank-you for clearly indicating direction or allowing them to tuck back into line.

There is always the tale of the quick flash of headlights to thank a goods vehicle for giving one the wink that all is clear ahead and one can cheerfully overtake.

Mistrust is more widespread, however. Mistrust, for instance, is why so many motorists hog the overtaking-lane on the autobahn. They feel that if they once tuck into the right-hand lane other drivers will never let them out again. Surely this is a nod that is as good as a wink for road safety campaigners.

The motorist's most persistent problem is evidently that of finding his slot in the vehicle hierarchy and coming to terms with his car's status. Most of them find this hard to swallow.

Only one interviewee in five reckoned to have felt no qualms about buying his or her particular model. Half the motorists questioned bought their model because it was the best they could afford, and many drivers would love to be able to lash out and buy something faster or flashier and certainly more expensive.

It is less the boost in prestige than the prospect of greater speed in general and swifter acceleration in particular that seems to motivate them — or at least one in three motorists questioned.

The larger car they dream of need not necessarily be, say, a sports model. The owner of a sports car is felt to be under obligation to drive fast, whereas the owner of a de luxe saloon need not drive fast, but can, if need be, show even the man at the wheel of a Mercedes a clean pair of tail-lights.

So the motor-car is evidently more than a mere means of transport, the Cologne psychologists hardly feel they need emphasise. What we must aim at is obviously a less impassioned relationship with the four-wheeled friend. Cars must no longer be felt to be the purveyors of excitement.

Yet the motor industry continues to sell cars with the promise of more power under the bonnet, and cars are still growing larger and faster.

"The six-cylinder engine," one advert is citing as saying, "gives the driver a sense of superiority which makes relaxed motoring over long distances, easy mastery of day-to-day driving and motoring in each and every situation an experience."

There remains a category of motorists who do not relish the experience. The worriers are continually alarmed at the prospect of making a mistake. Anonymity is their dearest wish. They tend to hog the crown of the road, not to change lanes and to avoid overtaking wherever possible.

Yet another category exaggerate their altruism. They wave the other driver on, take it easy, let other past and generally dawdle — which is not exactly conducive to keeping the wheels rolling either.

The worriers and the easygoing drivers rely heavily on rules and regulations, whereas the final category, the narcissistic motorist, feels rules and regulations are a bone of contention — speed limits especially.

Speed limits are cheerfully disregarded. It is up to the motorist's discretion, this category of driver seems to think. Others are motivated by the compelling desire to be first off the mark and first at their destination.

These are the drivers who muster their fellow-motorists at the traffic lights, wondering whether the car ahead is going to be quick off the mark when the lights change to green.

Only one motorist in three questioned by the Cologne psychologists claimed that a car must be guided through traffic in much the same way as a pilot guides his craft.

These are the motorists who reckon concentration and frequent gear-changing are what is needed, not to mention braking and accelerating and a sense of responsibility and fair play.

Motorists who think along these lines do not sound their horns or flash their lights angrily on the autobahn. They bide their time. They see motoring as a game in which everyone must abide by the rules.

Ferdinand Ranft

(Die Zeit, 7 January 1977)

Hermann-Josef Berger, Gerhard Bliersbach and Rolf G. Dellen: Macht und Ohnmacht auf der Autobahn (Power and Powerlessness on the Autobahn), published by Tetzlaff Verlag, Darmstadt, on behalf of Forschungsgemeinschaft 'Der Mensch im Verkehr', Cologne, 14.60 deutschmarks.

Workers with a grouch against the boss

Continued from page 7

unskilled workers and those with lower educational levels.

They went on to say that uncomfortable working conditions are objected to much less by older workers or those who have been with a company for a long time because "they have either got used to these conditions or are no longer very critical as a result of age."

Of course, all these facts were established in Bavaria and it is obviously up to the Labour Ministries of other Federal states to find out whether they apply to them as well.

As Minister Pirkl put it, "There is still a great deal to be analysed, especially where labour is concerned."

Reinhard Biehl

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 January 1977)

■ ARCHAEOLOGY

Exhibits from ancient Olympia site on show in Frankfurt

A small but select number of exhibits excavated from the ancient Greek sacred site of Olympia are on show now in Frankfurt until the end of February.

Olympia is an apparently inexhaustible source of highly valuable archaeological finds, despite the fact that it has been a target of archaeological expeditions since 1829.

Only recently archaeologists from the Federal Republic dug up a shining bronze statuette of Zeus dating from around the fifth century BC.

Olympia, in which German archaeologists have always had particular interest, is the first archaeological site which, after the end of the nineteenth century, was no longer excavated for spectacularly valuable finds, but was systematically dug up for historical evidence of past civilisations.

It was in Olympia that archaeologists first paid proper attention to the fact that old sites can supply informations on many different periods of cultural history.

Although archaeologists are continually being rewarded with new finds, they also have their hands full trying to reassess old ones. In the hundred-odd years that have passed since Olympia was first scientifically excavated theories about and methods of, assessing evidence of past civilisations have gone through an astonishing number of changes.

There is evidence of Olympia as chosen sanctuary of Zeus dating over a period of more than a thousand years from 776 BC up to 385 AD. At the beginning of the fifth century it was sacked by Christians who destroyed a great number of statues. *In the sixth century an earthquake finished off the work the Christians started.*

The temple was forgotten, and by the time it was rediscovered in 1760 it was partly covered by a good five metres of thick silt from the Alpheios river.

For the greater part of the nineteenth century archeologists were interested in the site only as a source of valuable art works. They were apparently unconcerned that in the business of removing these works to European museums they were destroying valuable historical cultural evidence. They paid little or no attention to architectural remains.

The change came in 1875 when Germany and Greece signed an agreement whereby for the first time architectural finds were the property of the country in which they were found.

The progress of German architectural excavations in Olympia is a reflection of the slow integration of foreign cultural policy into the country's policial foreign policy.

Ernst Curtius, who first began excavations in Olympia, was able to acquire funds for his work by appealing to the authorities' cultural sensibilities. Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor, was, however, having none of it and refused, in 1880, to authorise any further subsidies "purely in the interests of science."

The Berlin museums, the new Reich's cultural pride and joy, could no longer gain anything by subsidising archaeological digs, and so archaeologists could no longer hope for any state assistance.

But with purely political motives in mind the Third Reich in 1936 started



pouring money into Olympic expeditions. The blazing Olympic Games in Berlin were to bring Germany back onto the cultural scene.

To make it all as impressive as possible they were to have the historical flavour of the original games in Olympia.

It was at this time that the custom of the torch-bearer lighting the Olympic flame was introduced — despite the disapproval of German archaeologists who denied the authenticity of the custom.

But the degradation their work was subjected to then, was perhaps worth the price. In 1952 funds were once again made available to German archaeologists for excavations in Olympia.

Evaluation of finds changed repeatedly with changing periods and artistic tastes. At first, Europe enthused wildly over the Praxiteles Hermes statue, discovered in 1877. Later, however, the work almost fell into disrepute.

On the other hand earlier people did not know what to make of the thousands of stone and bronze statuettes of humans and animals. But today they are considered to be of great importance and value both artistically and historically.

The Frankfurt exhibition has centred most of its attention on these figures, which are arranged chronologically and according to the place in which they were found.

They are not only of historical interest, but, under the influence of modern abstract art, have acquired new artistic value and interest,quite different from the evaluation of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The same development applies to the Cyclades Idols.

The oldest exhibits date back to the ninth century BC. These are mostly carvings of animals, which were offered to Zeus. After the sixth century statuettes of men began to predominate. These statuettes have been important in tracing the later development of Grecian art to the geometrical period. The exhibition also includes some tripod kettles.

There are also some statues and busts which were put into the temple after the seventh century BC as monuments celebrating Greek victories. Unfortunately Christians destroyed most of these and little more has survived to the present day than some Roman copies of the originals.

But even these might well not have remained in one place had they not lost all religious significance in the Hellenic and Roman periods. Devoid of all religious value, they were simply appreciated as works of art.

Later they even provided inspiration for new statues which, although they retained the Grecian style, were intended only as ornaments.

During the nineteenth century a long debate started as to whether the original temple should be restored as a museum for the Olympic finds, or whether they should be transported off to Athens.

In the end a new museum was built. It represents an amazing attempt to reproduce the temple as near to the original as possible according to the ideas of that period. It is startling proof of how much views have changed between then and now, despite the fact that neither the basic knowledge nor material available has altered.

With this in mind, archaeologists have so far been able to hinder any attempts to restore the original buildings as a tourist attraction. One can only hope that they will not give up in the future, for the result of such an attempt would inevitably be a total distortion of the original.

Ekkehard Böhm

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 January 1977)

Timna's copper mines yield their secrets

New facts about ancient pre-Egyptian civilisation have been uncovered from one of the earliest mining districts in the world deep under the boiling Negev desert in southern Israel. In ancient times these mines and their associated smelting works were to the Middle East what the Ruhr district is to Western Europe today.

Thousands of shafts and tunnels led down to extensive seams of copper ore. The mines, smelting works and processing plants together formed one of the world's first industrial centres.

Thirty kilometres from the Gulf of Akaba, this technically highly developed mining settlement was part of the Egyptian empire. It supplied Egypt with copper which was used in a wide variety of different ways, for many centuries.

However, the Timna coppermines in the Negev desert were already going long before the Egyptian empire was ever dreamt of, about four thousand years before the birth of Christ. This means that they represent early technology dating back to the end of the neolithic era.

This data is the result of recent archaeological research carried out by the Federal Mining Museum in Bochum, which has now been published.

Director of the museum, mining expert Hans Günter Conrad said of the research project, which was begun in 1974 in cooperation with Professor Beno Rothenberg of the University of Tel Aviv: "Having invested vast sums of money in the venture at the beginning, we've finally made discoveries that nobody ever even suspected before. It's more than we ever hoped for."

Eighteen mining engineers and archaeologists from the Federal Republic took part in the project. Last year's expedition, which lasted from August to November was particularly successful. It was followed by a final evaluation of the findings in the Negev mines.

A particularly detailed documentation of the mines was possible, according to Herr Conrad, because the research team comprised experts from a number of different disciplines including mining engineering, metallurgy, mining geology, engineering and archaeology.

The Mining Museum is the only institute in the Federal Republic which specialises in mining archaeology, the study of the development of mining, smelting and metal-working over thousands of years. These research projects are being sponsored by Volkswagen.

Mining was at its peak in Timna about 1400 to 1200 years BC. According to Werner Kroker of the Federal Mining Museum, "Several thousand mining shafts have been discovered around Timna. A concern of this size must have supplied vast areas with metal and would have needed the backing and organisation of a major world power such as ancient Egypt, for instance."

It is now almost certain that the report by Pharaoh Ramses III, who ruled until 1160 BC, describing an expedition into the Attica copper region refers to the Timna mines.

Israeli archaeologists have excavated a small temple near Timna, in which Egyptian rulers made costly sacrifices to their goddess of mining. Hethor. This ceremony is also depicted in rock paintings above the temple.

The history of mining in Timna goes back to the beginning of of the Copper Age. As far back as six thousand years ago, people collected rubble containing copper and smelted it in simple pits.

During the latest expedition shallow pits were discovered in the rock, presumably the earliest traces of the ore smelting industry in the Near East.

But even at that early stage systematic attempts were made to find copper in the rocks. The inhabitants of the area dug for pieces of ore with tools made of stone and wood. However mining did not start in a big way there until three thousand years ago.

Seams of copper were easily recognisable in the white desert sandstone, and it was not long before people realised that there must be large quantities of ore in the mountains too.

The first shafts, often not wider than forty to sixty centimetres, were driven into the rock. A shaft system was set up to transport ore out of the mine and to ventilate it. Most shafts went down about four to eight metres, while the longest tunnel that has been discovered so far was about 36 metres long.

Herr Kroker says that a vast army of men must have been employed in the mines because of the lack of technical and mining experience.

Miners were forced to drive umpteen test tunnels into the rock to find out if there was any copper there.

The Bochum research team also found the remains of a haulage machine. It consisted of a revolving cruciform winch of the type still to be seen on streams and canals in Persia today.

Archaeologists also found ancient smelting works, slag, remains of tools and other early mining equipment.

A detailed aerial photo was made of the whole terrain. Experts are now trying to estimate the amount of copper actually won by calculating the length of tunnels and shafts, and the amount of ore mined.

Supplies of copper in the Negev mines are now all but exhausted, and as far as serious mining is concerned they have become totally insignificant.

Willy Lützenkirchen

(Deutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977)

■ THE ARTS

Artist August Macke's work on show at Münster museum



August Macke in Tunis

(Photos: Katalog)

The Westfälisches Landesmuseum (Westphalian State Museum) in Münster celebrated the 90th anniversary of August Macke's birth with a comprehensive exhibition of the artist's works, which included the purchase from Macke's heirs of 78 sketch books.

The Münster show demonstrates once more that no art calendar and no pictorial volume on modern art can be complete without August Macke.

If popularity is the result of unproblematic beauty then no twentieth century German artist can hold a candle to Macke.

His parables steeped in the harmony of an Arcadian existence have become the nation's aesthetic heritage. His is an *oeuvre* of lasting reconciliation and synthesis of those contrasts that marked the hectic style-revolutions of the turn of the century.

Macke's tightrope act between shocking abstraction and a sensuous perception of nature divested modern art of the terror it held for many.

Ironically, Macke died, aged 27, in the Champagne in 1914, the first year of the Great War, at the hands of the French, fellow countrymen of his closest friends and idols, such as Matisse and, above all, Robert Delaunay.

As his precious water colours, most of which were done during his legendary "pilgrimage" to Tunisia, are "a song of beauty", so his graphic works permit us to follow the tuning process of his instruments in all its details.

These works encompass some 4,000 drawings and sketches, ranging from fleeting impressions to detailed composition studies in which the eye and the mind have no trouble whatsoever imagining with which colour the next bland space would have been filled.

It can only be termed miraculous how effortlessly his Apollonian temperament, unhampered by intellectualism, creates forms which eliminate everything that is coincidental and unimportant from the immediacy of perception.

On the eve of the catastrophe of the First World War, Macke's favourite subjects testify to a love of life shrouded in gentle melancholy. These subjects are quiet promenade scenes with graceful passers-by, paradisically innocent encounters between man and beast in zoos and elegant ladies looking at boutique windows. "Every form of art," Macke once said, "is an expression of inner life."

And his diaries bear witness to the genius who undauntedly pursues his goal and who has very little regard for the formal patent recipes of his avant garde colleagues trapped in their own "isms". Macke executed his abstract exercises with the greatest of ease.

He drew a bitingly sarcastic skit about the *Blauer Reiter* whose co-founder, Franz Marc, was to become his friend, and depicted Kandinsky trapped in the enmeshing growth of his first abstract water colour.

And even doctrinaire Cubism tempted him to pictorial jokes. As August Macke, who was entirely a man of the eye, once said, he exerted "superhuman effort only in order to force colours into a system similar to that of notes."

In mid-February, his sketches will also be shown in Bonn, a city in which Macke lived for many years.

In his studio there is still a large and meanwhile endangered mural, *Das Paradies* (Paradise), awaiting restoration. But the city museum, although the owner of a noteworthy Macke collection, is unable to tackle the job due to lack of funds.

In any event, should it be possible to restore "Paradise" within the next ten years, Macke's 100th birthday could be celebrated with a "premiere".

Wolf Schön

(Deutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977)



August Macke's *The Clown*

Annual theatre attendance reaches 22 mill.

Public (as opposed to privately-owned) theatres in the Federal Republic provide 30,300 performances per annum, attended by an audience of 17.4 million.

The 77 privately-owned stationary theatres provide 19,130 performances in the course of a season, with an audience of 4.5 million.

Seventy-five per cent of the average seat capacity in a total of 50,000 performances was according to the 63rd Statistical Yearbook of German Municipalities.

A total of 388 municipalities with more than 20,000 inhabitants provide 17,700 public concerts of serious music which are attended by 7.9 million people.

Major cities (not including the city-states) spend 1,600 million deutschmarks per annum for cultural purposes, equalling 94 deutschmarks per inhabitant. *dpa*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 6 January 1977)

Dancer Gret Palucca turns 75

On 8 January, the dancer and ballet teacher Gret Palucca celebrated her 75th birthday in Dresden.

Born in Munich, she studied ballet in her hometown, graduating as "master-disciple" of Mary Wigman in Dresden, where she embarked on her dancing career in 1920.

Gret Palucca has also made a name for herself as a choreographer and director of the Dresden Academy for Artistic Dance as well as director of the international summer courses in dancing through which she became known world-wide.

Among her most famous students are the choreographer Tom Schilling of East Berlin's "Comical Opera" and the director, choreographer and manager of Bertolt Brecht's "Berlin Ensemble", Ruth Berghaus. *dpa*

(Die Welt, 8 January 1977)

German sculpture exhibition goes to Bucharest

The exhibition *Deutsche Bildhauer 1900—1933* (German Sculptors from 1900 to 1933) was arranged on behalf of the Bonn Foreign Office by the Lehmbruck Museum in Duisburg and was first shown in the National Gallery of Bucharest, Rumania. It includes sculptures and drawings of more than 20 German sculptors of the early 20th century.

Duisburg's Lehmbruck Museum is particularly indebted to sculpture. It was therefore only to be expected that the Bonn Foreign Office should have chosen this museum to arrange a collection of works by the most important German sculptors of the early 20th century, to be shown in Rumania.

It was the Foreign Office's intention from the very beginning that this exhibition should first be shown in Bucharest, for the Lehmbruck Museum had only just shown the works of the pace-setting Rumanian sculptor Constantin Brancusi within the framwork of its exhibition of standard-setting sculptors of modern art.



Gerhard Marcks' *Pan and the Nymph*

(Photo: Katalog)

Generally speaking, this quasi didactic exhibition is entirely free of vanity and outwardly unspectacular.

Three groupings are discernible. There are, on the one hand, the traditionally oriented sculptures by Georg Kolbe, Gerhard Marcks, Ewald Mataré and Wilhelm Hüsgen.

Then there are the representatives of dawning modernity, above all expressionists such as Käthe Kollwitz, Ernst Barlach, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Ernst Ludwig Kirchner and Franz Marc. Especially the latter two are generally better known as painters.

Dadaism, Constructivism and Surrealism are represented by Kurt Schwitters, Hans Arp and Max Ernst as well as Oskar Schlemmer whose numerous preliminary sketches are particularly impressive.

Klaus A. Reinke

(Handelsblatt, 11 January 1977)

Plan for puppet players academy

The Federal Republic's marionette players intend to establish a marionette player academy in Northrhine-Westphalia.

This was announced at the 9th Congress of the Association of German Marionette Threatres in Villingen-Schwenningen. The State Ministers of Cultural Affairs will be approached with a request for assistance.

The envisaged academy is to be structured along lines similar to academies of the fine arts and will issue graduates with a diploma.

The marionette and puppet players expect such an academy to improve the performance and speech of German marionette players. *dpa*

(Die Welt, 8 January 1977)

■ EDUCATION

Trouble looms over demands for more student cash

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Student grants are likely to cause the government some trouble in the next few weeks. An extraordinarily wide range of student organisations from extreme leftist to right wing are for once united over what they regard as a scandalously low increase in grants.

Students say that six hundred deutschmarks per month is the minimum acceptable amount for a full grant. The government says that 580 deutschmarks is all they are getting. The difference is certainly not all that much.

All the same six hundred deutschmarks and more tax exemptions for parents would not have been inappropriate. Education Minister Helmut Rohde held out for this in the Cabinet, but was over-ruled.

On the one hand, grants they must be adequate to enable students to study. On the other, the State, with the best will in the world is simply not in a position to fork out as much as might be desirable.

There are other social sectors which have an even greater right to State assistance because they are even worse off than students. The amount of money available is the determining factor here, and students are not likely to achieve much at present by protesting.

The Opposition has approached the whole matter from the tactical rather than the objective view-point. While opposing an increase in VAT, it claims that the latest rise in student grants is totally inadequate.

However, since the individual States are obliged to pay too, the Opposition is being careful to avoid mentioning any specific amounts it considers appropriate or any alternative proposition.

Nothing very constructive is likely to come from this side of the floor. So the Coalition Government is left with the tricky business of finding a way to reform the students assistance and loans scheme with an eye to making it simpler and fairer. It is not likely to be an easy task.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977)

What a course of study costs today at a university or training college

Costs in DM: 46,800 · 43,200 · 43,000 · 38,000 · 32,400 · 28,800 · 21,600

Subject — Semesters:
Medicine 13
Chemistry 12
Teachers and lecturers 8-12
Civil engineering 9-10
Law and economics 9
Foreign languages 8
Social studies 4-6

Condor

More German lessons urged for foreign school-leavers

There are about one million foreign children growing up in this country. Forty-five thousand of them leave school every year, and nearly two-thirds of them have no qualifications to enable them to train further.

According to a special Federal State commission set up to enquire into employment among foreign workers in the Federal Republic, this would become a serious social problem in the future.

In a report published recently, the commission urges that greater efforts be made to improve the education and job chances in the next few years at least for those foreign children who have spent all their lives in the Federal Republic.

In particular, the commission suggests that kindergartens be suitably staffed and equipped to make sure these children have a fighting chance when they start school. It would be advisable to establish closer contact with the children's families at this stage.

More emphasis should be placed on teaching German in preparatory classes for foreign children, as these are intended to prepare the children for joining normal school classes.

The commission stresses that foreign school-leavers need more help in finding a training post. In connection with this the commission proposes that the four months intensive German language course for foreigners, planned by the Government should be extended to six months. *ddp*

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 7 January 1977)

Stricter check on correspondence courses

The number of people taking correspondence courses in the Federal Republic is expected to increase from 400,000 to 500,000 by 1981.

New legislation aimed at putting dubious correspondence schools out of business came into force at the beginning of January, and authorities now hope that this will encourage more people to sign on for courses.

Recently the public has been losing interest in correspondence courses because so many of the schools seemed to have become untrustworthy.

According to the new law, correspondence school courses will be subject to official supervision.

Eberhard Kleinmann, chairman of the "Bildungsinformation eV" in Stuttgart, who made a name for himself through his campaign against bad correspondence schools and courses, announced recently that by about 1981 roughly eighty untrustworthy schools will no longer exist.

At the moment there are about 180 correspondence schools in this country. Herr Kleinmann said that of the rest a further eighty were not totally reliable and only about twenty were absolutely above-board. *rwd*

(Handelsblatt, 31 December 1976)

Plan to give students more training in occupations

The occupational pre-training children receive in their final school year before going on to train in the job of their choice is too one-sided, say industrial experts.

At present children are taught the rudiments of various trades and occupations at school. But the Federal Institute of Industry feels that children should spend much more time doing field work in different firms. This would, it believes, counteract the present tendency to concentrate too much on theory and not enough on practice.

The occupational pre-training year is considered by many to be effectively the first year of post-school training. It differs from the first year of a training course or apprenticeship in that children are taught the basics not of one occupation only but of a whole range of related occupations. In 1972, for instance, 217 of the 460 occupations included in such courses were grouped together in eleven main fields.

So far this has been regarded as an experiment, but both Government and industry are agreed that it should be introduced throughout the country as soon as possible, giving this priority over the introduction of a tenth general school year.

The difficulty lies in putting the idea into practice. The Institute of Industry says that, if children continue to be taught solely in school, and yet courses are to take on a more practical approach, this will drain local resources even more than at present, because local authorities will be obliged to supply and equip more work rooms.

However, plans are already well in hand for cooperative scheme between schools and firms in several fields — administration, metalwork, electrical engineering, construction, textiles and clothing, chemistry, physics and biology.

This is seen as a move on the part of industry to improve occupational training in the Federal Republic.

By 1982, at least 120,000 school children will be given an occupational pre-training year at school. In view of the imminent flood of school-leavers caused by the baby boom in [illegible] is going to make an important difference.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke

(Die Welt, 7 January 1977)

Graduates find it harder to get work

Jobs for graduates were still very thin on the ground last year, despite the economic upswing.

According to Frau Höhborn, director of the Central Employment Bureau, only 8,200 jobs became available to graduates in 1976. At the same time the number of applicants for jobs increased by eight per cent to 13,000.

Most of this increase comprised qualified teachers, psychologists, physicists, chemists and mathematicians.

'We frequently had considerable difficulty finding jobs for graduates who are usually employed by the state', says Frau Höhborn.

These include teachers, sociologists, politologists, psychologists, economic experts, lawyers and physicists and other scientists.

Because of the specialised nature of their studies these graduates have a very narrow range of jobs to choose from — geologist, meteorologist, historian, linguist. "Even architects are still finding very few jobs", commented Frau Höhborn.

All the same, at about 2.1 per cent, graduate unemployment is still well below the general unemployment rate of 4.8 per cent.

Frau Höhborn pointed out that applicants for jobs are having to acquire much higher qualifications now because the State is no longer employing as many graduates as formerly, and the private sector of industry is also cutting down on its intake of graduates.

Personal as well as academic qualifications, are now required.

Graduates are expected to have completed their studies in the minimum period, have good degree passes and be able to put their theoretical knowledge to practical use.

They should also have good personal appearance and bearing, get on well with other people and be able to speak at least one foreign language.

According to Frau Höhborn it proved "exceptionally difficult to find jobs for applicants over 45 years of age who had long professional experience." *dpa*

(Bremer Nachrichten, 7 January 1977)

Four-week course for orchestra conductors

A four-week long international course for orchestra conductors, the first of its kind in this country is being organised in the Rhineland Palatinate.

It will take place from 1 to 27 March under the direction of Sergiu Celibidache in Trier University with musicians of the Palatinate and Rhineland Philharmonic Orchestras.

Young conductors from this country and from abroad will be studying works of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries during the course.

Concerts will be given in Ludwigshafen on 28 and 29 March and in Koblenz on 30 March.

(Die Welt, 7 January 1977)

■ MEDICINE

Psychological factors can predispose people to cancer, Heidelberg researcher finds

More than 140,000 people die of cancer each year in this country alone. So far doctors have been unable to find either a universal cure for the disease or any reliable preventive treatment. There are simply too many factors influencing the type, location and rate of growth of malignant tumours.

Cancer research scientists have therefore had no option, but to try to track down all environmental factors which can possibly induce cancer — the so-called carcinogens.

Recent research has proved that people's natural immunity to cancer decreases as they grow older and psychological — not just physiological — factors play an increasingly important role in this development.

Encouraged by this, Heidelberg research scientist Dr Grossarth-Maticek has published results of a study he conducted on psychosocial carcinogens (*Familiendynamik* No. 6/1976).

Over a period of twelve years, Dr Grossarth-Maticek interviewed 1,890 people, of whom 522 were suffering from cancer of the stomach, rectum or lungs. Each person was interviewed six times.

The study showed conclusively that the cancer patients differed considerably from the control group in their reactions to environmental and emotional stress. They also differed in this respect from people suffering from heart and circulation disorders and from interviewees with strong neurotic tendencies.

The cancer patients were found to have increased their chances of getting cancer by their attitude to their social environment. They are often quite prepared to put for years on end up with living or working conditions which are liable to damage their health.

They blithely disregard not only environmental factors which in the long term may cause cancer, but also the first signs of illness. They pay little attention to symptoms of either mental or physical stress.

Characteristically, cancer patients prefer to ignore the toxic effects of over-indulging in alcohol, tobacco, drugs of various kinds, and bad eating habits.

According to Dr Grossarth-Maticek, cancer patients have two particular types of psycho-physiological stress reactions in common. The first is a reaction to parents who subjected them to emotional frustration while at the same time demanding absolute conformity and self-control from early childhood onwards.

The second reaction is a result of traumatic emotional experiences, for instance, through loss of husband or wife, parents or job.

In contrast with the other interviewees the cancer patients were unable to get over such experiences, which continued to be a source of suffering for them for many years. They tended to react by breaking contact with people around them, and consequently isolating themselves to an extent they were seldom able to overcome.

The study reveals that many cancer patients feel their parents are cold, distant and unloving. At a very early age they were made to feel superfluous and unwanted through their parents' extreme authoritarian attitudes.

However, despite this, cancer patients apparently identify strongly with their parents. In interviews and questionnaires they defended their parents, and made only favourable comments about them.

In contrast to people in the control group many of them said they would "rather die than cause their parents any difficulty or unhappiness."

The cancer patients even went out of their way to take the blame themselves for their parents' unfortunate attitudes and behaviour in order to make others see their parents in a good light.

Dr Grossarth-Maticek notes, "Whenever the conversation came round to their parents the cancer patients directed criticism away from their parents and towards themselves. All other interviewees had mixed feelings about their parents and were prepared to admit there were times when their parents were undoubtedly at fault."

To sum up, cancer patients are particularly anxious to conform to "normal" standards of behaviour and to achieve a high degree of perfection in what they do. More than other people, they are prepared to put up with unhealthy living conditions.

Furthermore they ignore or play down symptoms of illness and appear incapable of relaxing, even when this is necessary for their health.

They tend to belittle themselves and often try to avoid contact with other people. At the same time they idealise not only their parents but also others around them.

Faced with the possibility of dying in the fairly near future, they are less afraid of death then other people. Cancer patients are rarely openly aggressive, and find it difficult to put any inner emotional conflict into words.

Nevertheless, their emotional reactions are extreme and long-lasting when close relationships with others come to an end.

Obviously this study represents no major victory in the fight against cancer. But it has conclusively linked psychosocial factors with physiological causes of the disease.

In treating and preventing cancer it is undoubtedly invaluable to be aware of psycho-social factors connected with it.

And this may also finally supply the answer to why people expose themselves to the dangers of social conditions and habits which they know to be detrimental to their health. *Klaus Heim*

(Deutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977)

Geriatric drugs can be dangerous, doctors warn

Medicines that are claimed to prevent or cure the symptoms of old age are frequently unnecessary, ineffective and may be dangerous, doctors feel.

Manufacturers of geriatric drugs capitalise on "anxiety, illusion and medical ignorance," according to Dr G. Kienle of Herford, one of the doctors whose views were sought in a survey conducted by *Ärztliche Praxis*, the medical journal.

Other members of the medial profession compared these drugs with placebos, medicines prescribed mainly to satisfy the patient.

Professor H. Kaiser of Augsburg reckons geriatric drugs can prove dangerous when they induce the layman to try to cure himself of complaints that he feels are signs of advancing age.

Patients may, for instance, rely on these drugs and not go to the doctor until a cancer cure is no longer possible.

(Die Welt, 6 January 1977)

Tension causing more children to stutter, say therapists

Stuttering is the bane of thousands of people's lives. One to three per cent of schoolchildren in this country stutter and doctors and speech therapists fear that this percentage is rising steadily due to social stress.

They are, however, unable to agree as to the proper treatment for this speech impediment. Well over eight hundred papers and theses have been written on stuttering, and they represent a bewildering confusion of often contradictory findings and theories.

Everything from psychoanalysis to linguistic, neuropathological, and behavioural therapeutic treatment has been advocated. Everything has been tried and is still being tried. Nothing has proved to be the infallible cure.

Stuttering is caused either by organic or psychological disturbance. But, as Professor Hermann Wegener of Kiel University Department of Psychology recently pointed out, psychological causes are practically always at the root of the problem.

He believes it is particularly important to treat children before they start school. After this time their speech patterns become more established, and in addition they are likely to come in for some teasing at school, which can only hinder later treatment.

Before they are five or so children frequently stutter when their ideas flow faster than they are able to speak. Professor Wegener says this is perfectly normal and parents should bear with this stage of their children's development.

If they show impatience the child's stuttering may become nervous and remain a constant feature of his speech. Children also often develop a stutter as a result of conflicts and experiences they have been unable to come to terms with.

Fear of stuttering and even of being unable to continue speaking is typical of all people who stutter, children and adults alike. This crops up in particular social situations and is connected with certain phonetic groupings.

Some stutterers experience considerable difficulty in their relations with other people. Others stutter as a result of nervous disorders.

Professor Edmund Westrich of the Mainz Teacher Training College points out that it is not speaking but saying something definite, such as making a speech, which causes some people to stutter.

Nervousness caused by having to speak and not being able to articulate the words often leads to a complete, though temporary breakdown in speech or, alternatively, to a panicky jumble of words.

Professor Westrich stresses that it is not enough to take only the stuttering into account in treating stutterers. Their general behaviour, background and bearing must also be considered.

"All stutterers can speak," he says. "The difficulty arises in conversing with others. So people who stutter must learn to be at ease talking to other people so that they can relax enough to express themselves freely in the words they really intend to use." *dpa*

(Kieler Nachrichten, 5 January 1977)

■ MODERN LIVING

Fear of kidnapping makes VIPs more security-conscious

Deutsche Zeitung
Christ und Welt

Kidnapping may not yet be such an everyday occurrence in the Federal Republic as in some other countries. But it is happening sufficiently frequently to give some people food for thought about how to protect themselves.

In the last three months of last year four major kidnappings were carried out in this country involving high ransoms.

Richard Oetker (25) was kidnapped only a week after the body of 32-year old Gernot Egolf was found. Herr Egolf had been kidnapped and held prisoner for weeks on end before finally dying of cold and starvation.

His parents twice left part of the two million deutschmarks demanded at the appointed place, but the money was never collected.

On 3 November show jumper Henrik Snoek was kidnapped and held prisoner until he was found by chance in a bridge shaft some time after five million deutschmarks had been paid for his release. So far there has been no trace of the kidnappers.

Luckily, when wholesale merchant Wolfgang Gutberlet from Fulda was kidnapped, police were able to capture his kidnappers and get back the two million deutschmarks ransom.

Prominent politicians in this country have placed the employment of bodyguards especially high on their list of personal priorities ever since the Baader-Meinhof terrorist activities.

But only the highest ranking politicians automatically have a right to bodyguards. These include the Federal President and his family, the Chancellor and his predecessor, members of the Bundestag Speakers' office, Ministers, Secretaries of State and Party leaders. Furthermore Cabinet Ministers' homes are under constant surveillance and protection.

Politicians in Bonn who have no automatic right to a bodyguad are supplied instead with a leaflet containing suggestions as to how they might increase their personal safety.

The same advice is also given to other VIPs who are obvious targets for kidnapping attempts, be they public personages or people of importance in industry. These tips include such points as:

- Do not always use the same route, to go to and from work.
- Vary your meal times.
- Make sure the people you work most closely with or your family know where you are at all times.
- Try to avoid nightclubs.
- Do not admit anyone to see you if they do not have an appointment.
- Make certain that people outside your office can see into it whenever you are there.

Otto Mertens, president of the Federal Association of Surveillance and Security Companies and chairman of the Munich Security Company approves of these suggestions. "By being aware of the dangers and keeping their eyes open," he said, "people can do a lot to forestall violence."

Nevertheless, even if private citizens do go so far as to hire a bodyguard, as Herr Mertens points out, "one bodyguard isn't going to be able to do much aginst half a dozen kidnappers. You would have to hire a whole squad. And that would cost a small fortune."

Because it is such an expensive business, more and more companies are taking to training their own security- and bodyguards. In the near future Herr Merten's "Anti-terrorism school" will be training firms' security staff for this purpose in cooperation with the Munich "Association for Security in Industry".

Siegfried Berg, director of the *Interschutz* securitycompanysays,"Bodyguards are not a particularly lucrative side of the business for us. They only account for about two per cent of our total turnover.

"The only time we make larger profits with bodyguards is when newspapers make a big thing of a kidnapping. But fees for bodyguards are prohibitive. So contracts are fairly short-term."

Eight men and four women on Herr Berg's staff undertake bodyguard jobs. Round-the-clock protection costs between ten and fifteen thousand deutschmarks per month. Problems that might occur, such as overnight accommodation are included in the price.

"When clients go to hotels and apparently want to spend the night with two men, hotel staff generally just think they are homosexuals," says Herr Berg.

Carl Wiedmeier, director of the "Civilian Security Service" in Munich says he too has only a very few clients wanting bodyguards.

"People seem to think their chauffeur is enough," he says regretfully. "All in all, bodyguards represent only about 0.15 per cent of the total turnover of security firms in the Federal Republic."

But chauffeurs are not to be sneezed at, at least in the opinion of 37-year-old Dutchman Unnus Theodor Hendrichs who has started the first "Anti-kidnapping School" in the world.

He teaches chauffeurs, bodyguards and drivers of cash-carrying security vans some of the more spectacular driving tricks. These include deliberately putting the car into a skid in order to avoid an obstacle and the 180-degree turn facilitating a smart retreat in the opposite direction. The course lasts three days and a night.

"Chauffeurs and other drivers trained by me learn to control their car under all circumstances without endangering the lives of others in it", sys Herr Hendrichs. "They are taught to escape without having to use firearms, because we are against bloodshed".

The school, which is in Osagna in Switzerland, has already trained a large number of people since it was started fifteen months ago. Most of the trainees were from Italy; others were from the Federal Republic, Switzerland and France.

The "only bodyguard school in the world" has been opened in Vienna by 51-year old Josef Prana-Kvasny. He disagrees that there is only a very small market for bodyguards, and claims "The need for qualified bodyguards has increased enormously in recent years. At the moment world demand for bodyguards exceeds my supply.

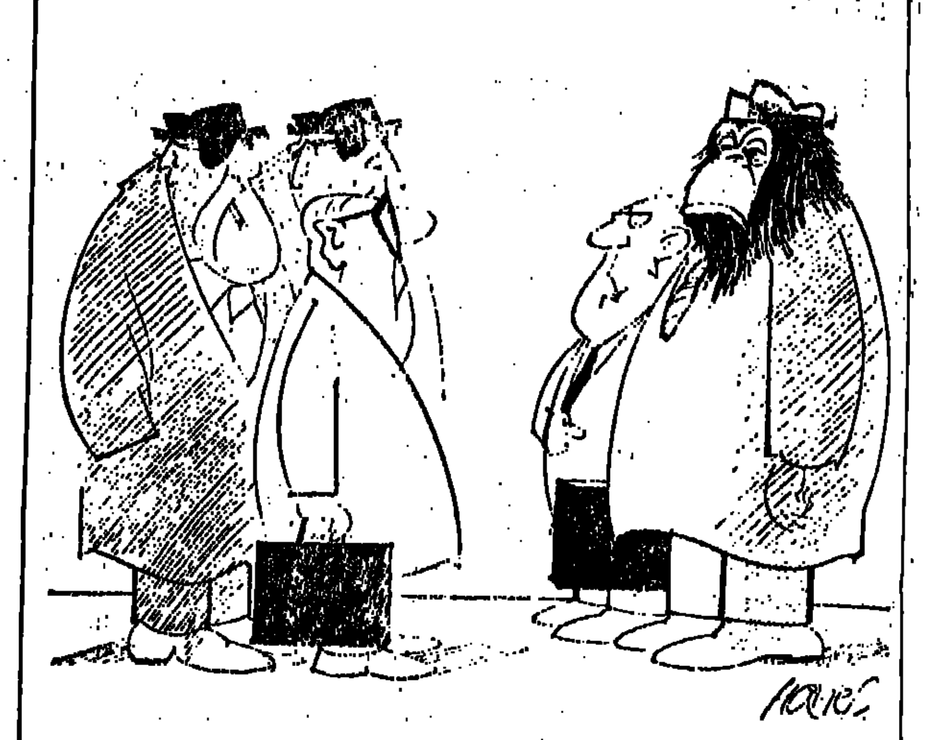
"We need people with intelligence rather than muscle," he says. "Our clients don't want unintelligent thugs with boxer noses. They want inconspicuous experts who are more likely to be underestimated by attackers."

Herr Prana-Kvasny also trains women bodyguards. "We had one woman who is now personal secretary-cum-bodyguard to the director of an international airline," he said.

In Herr Prana-Kvasny's opinion "bodyguarding" is an occupation with a future. And there are immense sums of money to be gained by it. "Charles Bronson, for example, or Barbra Streisand offer as much as ten thousand dollars for top class bodyguards. And Fiat and Peugeot are also willing to pay well. On average bodyguards earn between one and three thousand dollars."

Lutz E. Dreesbach

(Deutsche Zeitung, 7 January 1977)



Gorilla as bodyguard? "I got him at a bargain price!"

(Cartoon: Walter Hanel/Deutsche Zeitung)

'Dial your horoscope' service starts in Frankfurt




An astrology telephone service has now been started in this country for those who are not content to rely on reading horoscopes and tea-leaves for a glimpse into the future.

This is being organised by astrologist Marcus Futurus – otherwise known to his friends as Peter Holstein. On dialling a Frankfurt number an automatic answering device will tell those interested the general astrological situation for the day.

According to Herr Futurus the service will be carried out on a twenty-four hour basis, will be renewed daily and will cover all aspects of life.

The astrology service was started at midnight on 31 December – and, according to the astrologer, this was a particularly good time for the animal instinct in man. So the first to take advantage of this new service on 1 January heard that "tonight is a particularly favourable night for becoming a father in nine months from now."

The recording went on to give the no doubt sound advice that "depending on your social position you should either be abstemious or put all you have got into what you do."

Herr Futurus assured Aries, Capricorn and Leo listerners that they would find their future told reliably by "perfectly normal horoscopes".

dpa

(Münchner Merkur, 30 December 1976)

■ SPORT

Tough season ahead for cycling champion Klaus-Peter Thaler

Klaus-Peter Thaler is no longer the angry young man he was after forfeiting Olympic silver at Montreal. He has even buried the hatchet with officials who submitted such a feeble protest that it was promptly dismissed by the International Cycling Federation.

"Maybe the subsequent course of events would have been altogether different if there had not been that spot of trouble at Montreal", he now says.

The incident in the home straight that cost him an Olympic medal at Montreal was certainly the straw that broke the camel's back and finally persuaded him to turn professional.

Klaus-Peter Thaler, two-time amateur world champion in cross-country cycling, has not regretted the change. "I had got virtually as far as I could get in the amateur ranks", he claims.

He was advised to turn pro by Rolf Wolfshohl, his predecessor as cross-country champion and former training partner. Wolfshohl recommended the change some years ago.

"Thaler has the makings of a great professional," Rolf Wolfshohl said. "If he has any luck at all in his first season as a pro, he will be earning good money."

Wolfshohl, the cycling star of the sixties, welcomed Thaler's decision to go to Spain rather than to Italy, where he had been offered better terms.

Thaler has signed a one-year contract with Teka, a team in Santander, Spain, that is sponsored to the tune of 1.2 million deutschmarks a season by a manufacturer of kitchen sinks.

Klaus-Peter Thaler is one of twenty cyclists under contract, none of whom are big names by international standards. This may well turn out to be to Thaler's advantage.

At present the ambitious young pro from a town near Cologne is busy training alongside his stable-mates, most of them Spaniards, plus a handful of Portuguese. He gets by with a smattering of French and Spanish, which is steadily improving.

With Teka, his Spanish team, he does not need to do the donkey work for an outstanding team captain as he would have to were he to have agreed to terms with a team led, sy, by Eddy Merckx, Freddy Maertens or Felice Gimondi.

Klaus-Peter Thaler has only been a professional for a matter of weeks, but he has already made a name for himself, much to the satisfaction of his sponsor.

Cross-country racing is extremely popular in Spain and the name Thaler is already a household word in Spain and Portugal. Newspapers headline his victories and races are usually televised live.

"When I won my last race I was on the TV screen for more than three quarters of an hour," he says. "Your sponsor could hardly hope for more in the way of publicity, people said afterwards."

Klaus-Peter Thaler already rivals established soccer stars playing for Real Madrid or FC Barcelona in popularity, it seems. But that is where the comparison ends. "Compared with the soccer stars, I am little more than an occasional labourer," he says, refering to the money he is earning. Prize-money is far from spectacular. In Spain the winner usually takes home 220 deutschmarks, while the maximum in this country is 150 marks or so. Thaler hopes to win the world championship title in Hanover at the end of January, but even this title is worth a guarantee of no more than 500 francs.

Since last October he has entered for 23 races and won five, once beating Albert Zweifel of Switzerland, the reigning world champion and the man he will have to beat in Hanover.

Thaler is convinced he is capable of beating Zweifel again. particularly as he feels the Hanover circuit suits him. With special permission from amateur officials he tried his luck in the amateur championships round the Hanover course on 16 January.

Early in February he will return to Bilbao for training in preparation for the road-racing season. He will then be entering for the Tour of Andalusia, the Tour of the Levant, the Milan-San Remo race the Giro d'Italia and maybe even the Tour de France.

This is a tough schedule for a cyclist who has only recently turned professional, but at the age 27, Thaler can no longer afford to take his time as can, say, twenty-year-olds such as Thurau or Braun.

"I will be going in straight at the deep end," Klaus-Peter Thaler says, but he has no objections. Thaler reckons he still has eight seasons ahead of him as a professional.

Horst Müller-Manz

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 13 January 1977)



Klaus-Peter Thaler (Photo: Werek)

Trainer Eduard Rüssmann, 78, coaches decathlon hopefuls

"I reckon he can keep on going for another decade," says Eckhard Müller, European junior champion in the decathlon in 1975. The man he means is Eduard Rüssmann, his trainer, who at the age of 78 has been coaching for the past 52 years.

Eduard Rüssmann has reached a phenomenal age for a top-flight trainer, and he does not even need to draw himself to his full height when he claims to feel nowhere near his age.

He is as straight as a ramrod, quiet in voice and manners, but unbending in character. "I can extend myself to the full," the 78-year-old trainer says, and he still does so on three planes.

At the Federal Republic Sport Academy in Cologne he takes six classes a week. At TV Wattenscheid, the amateur athletics national club champions, he supervises training courses. And now he has been entrusted with coaching decathlon hopefuls by the Amateur Athletics Association.

Eduard Rüssmann not only coaches twenty-year-old Eckhard Müller. He also trains nineteen-year-old Holger Schmidt, the 1976 national junior decathlon champion, and André Schneider, 18, national high-jump record holder in his age group.

Rüssmann also spent a week at Anzing with Eva Wilms and her trainer Christian Gehrmann shortly before Eva set up her unexpected pentathlon record. He worked hard with Eva, too. "She had all the wrong ideas about the sprint and hurdles events and the high jump," he claims. "You never stop learning," the selftaught septuagenarian says. That is probably why young athletes disregard his age. What he explains and demonstrates is worth listening to and watching; he retains an unerring eye. "The way he coaches individual athletes is still second to none," says TV Wattenscheid's Fritz Bonacker.

"I still demonstrate the discus throw myself and leapfrog over the horse," Eduard Rüssmann explains. "I convince young people by showing them myself how to go about their schedules, and as long as you are still able to do that no one is going to dismiss you as an old man."

His personal schedule is certainly not that of an old man's. If you want to reach him by telephone the best time to call is between 10 p.m. and midnight.

Rüssmann commutes between his Cologne home and Wattenscheid, Mainz and Stuttgart. His wife has no objections whatsoever, he notes with a smile. She says it helps to keep him young.

"I have always taken sport seriously, no matter how daunting my personal difficulties may have been," the old man says. He takes matters so much to heart that he still sleeps badly when his charges have put in a poor performance. He takes a dim view of people who simply throw in the towel.

At the age of 78 time is short, but Eduard Rüssmann is in no hurry. "We still have time," he is fond of saying, when talking about the prospects of the young people whose training he supervises.

Robert Hartmann

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 6 January 1977)



Eduard Rüssmann with decathlon junior champion Eckhard Müller (Photo: Horstmüller)